FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Shield-82 Military Exercises AA 1
Leaders Present AA 1
30 Sep Maneuvers AA 1
Leaders in Burgas AA 2
Ustinov, Czinege Comment AA 3
Dzhurov Interview AA 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Sep]

ALBANIA

Leka I Denies Responsibility for 'Invasion' AFP B 1
Briefs: Lleshi at District Commemoration; B 1
Demographic Statistics

BULGARIA

Mladenov Meets Foreign Ministers of SFRY, Poland C 1
Meets Mojsov C 1
Meets Olszowski C 1
African-Asia Solidarity Committee Condemns Israel C 2
Briefs: Soviet Culture Days Open; C 2
Christian Peace Conference C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives GDR's Mittag 30 September D 1
Chnoupek Meets Foreign Envoys at United Nations D 1
Trade Protocol Signed With Albania 29 Sep D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Sep]
Assembly Group Makes First Latin American Stop D 2
Indra, Others Arrive in Havana D 2
Delegation Meets With Officials D 2
Czech Elected To Lead IAEA in Vienna D 3
World Federation of Trade Unions Bureau Meets D 3
Gaspar Addresses Session D 3
GDR's Tisch Comments D 4
TU Heads Sign Protocol D 4
[PRACE 29 Sep]
Husak Receives WFTU Delegates D 4
Strougal Greets Zhae on PRC National Day D 5
Reportage on Communique With Syria, Strougal Speech D 5
Joint Statement D 5
Strougal Remarks D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Sep]
Husak Attends Socialist Youth Union Congress D 8

Briefs: DPRK Ambassador Departs; D 8
FRG State Secretary Visits;
Yemeni Delegation Departs;
Husak Receives New Envoy;
Protocol With SRV

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Meets Foreign Ministers in New York E 1
Stoph Meets Austrian, Vietnamese Ministers E 1
Meets Austria's Lausecker E 1
Meets SRV's Tran Quynh E 1
Dohlus Receives Mozambique Party Delegate E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25/26 Sep]
Tisch Meets With FRG TU Group 30 September E 2
Neumann Attends PRC Anniversary Reception E 2
Agreement With Italy on Post, Telecommunications E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Sep]
SRV Leaders Express Thanks for Congratulations E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Sep]
Honecker Sends Greetings to Cypriot President E 3
Honecker, Stoph Congratulates PRC Leaders E 4
Report on SED Delegation Visit to USSR E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Sep]
Report on Resolutions Adopted by Church Synod E 4
[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 30 Sep]
Meier Named Electrical Engineering Minister E 5

HUNGARY

Foreign Minister Puja's Address to UN Assembly F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Sep]
Report on Communique on Lazar Visit to Austria F 3
Lazar Holds Vienna Press Conference 30 September F 5
More on Press Conference F 5
Losonczi Returns From Portugal 29 September F 7
Puja Meets Other Foreign Ministers in New York F 7
[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Sep]
Meets Poland's Olszowski F 7
Luxembourg CP Chairman Arrives for Talks F 7
Meets With Kadar F 7
Leaves Budapest F 7
Government Announces Large Rent Increase F 8
Interest Rates Increase 2 Percent on 1 October F 8
Changes in Ministries of Agriculture, Finance F 9
Sarlos, Bulgaria's Bozhinov Discuss Cooperation F 9
Slovenian Official to Visit Hungary 30 Sep F 9
Briefs: Construction Minister's USSR Visit F 9

POLAND

Underground Solidarity Calls for Demonstrations [AFP] G 1
10,000 at Wroclaw Demonstration [AFP] G 1
Western TV Crews, Reporter Detained by Police G 2
In Wroclaw After Ceremony G 2
CBS' Polish Crew Beaten G 2

Szczecin Court Sentences Aug 31 Rioter to 3 Years G 2
Four Jailed for Attempted Border Crossing G 2
Sejm Committees Approve Draft Trade Union Law G 3
Warsaw Commentary G 3
Daily Rejects Solidarity Ideas on Trade Union G 4
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 28 Sep]
London Emigre Daily Interviews KOR's Lipski G 5
[DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA 18 Sep]
Sejm Social, Agricultural Commissions Meet G 7
Economic Committee Considers Taxation Policy G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Sep]
Committee Meets 30 Sep G 8
State Intervention in Economic Reform Reported G 8
Gdansk Party Committee Debates Economic Reform G 9
Military Conformity to PZPR Resolutions Viewed G 9
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 25/26 Sep]
Mokrzyszczak Speaks at PZPR Tarnow Meeting G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Sep]
Jaruzelski Addresses Housing Cooperative Meeting G 11
Urbanski Addresses Control Commission Session G 13
Mining, Energy Industry Figures Reported G 13
RZECZPOSPOLITA Views Work-Free Saturdays G 13
PZPR's Messner Attends Coal Industry Seminar G 14
Health Minister Discusses Drug Shortage G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Sep]
Parishes Increased to 40, Town Created G 16
Jaruzelski Greets Zhao Ziyang on National Day G 16
Report on Olszowski Contacts at United Nations G 16
Officials Seek Extradition of Embassy Attackers G 17
TRYBUNA LUDU On U.S. Opposition to Sanctions [27 Sep] G 17
Moscow Gorkom Delegation Visits Warsaw G 18
Briefs: MSZMP Delegation Ends Visit; G 18
Pig, Cattle Procurement

ROMANIA

Foreign Minister's Activities at UN Reported H 1
General Assembly Speech H 1
Meets Counterparts H 4
Dobrescu Receives Guadeloupe Communist Leader H 4
Dobrescu Bids Farewell to Finnish CP Chairman H 4
Petrescu Attends PRC Anniversary Banquet H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

'No Lessening of Tension' Foreseen for U.S.-USSR I 1
[Sundic 30 Sep]
LC Forums, Press Discuss Koncar Controversy I 2
LCS Endorses Resignation I 2
[BORBA 24 Sep]
Belgrade LC Debates Issue I 2
[BORBA 24 Sep]
Press Reviews Koncar 'Case' I 5
[NIN 26 Sep]
Federal Chamber Views Kosovo, Economy Amnesty I 7
Kosovo Leader Discusses Province's Problems I 13
KOMUNIST Interview [23 Sep] I 13
Ramljane Speech I 15
Serbian LC Presidency Hears Kosovo Report I 19
Croatian, Kosovo Announce Power, Fuel Restrictions I 20

REPORTAGE ON SHIELD-82 MILITARY EXERCISES

Leaders Present

AU301050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Yavor Tsakov, our special reporter in the area of the Shield-82 maneuvers, says the combat actions of the Shield-82 maneuvers are continuing for the third day. They are being viewed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, as well as by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, commander of the maneuvers, Milko Balevi, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the government; first secretaries of the BCP Okrug committees; leaders of public, political and mass organizations; public and cultural figures; and Bulgarian and foreign journalists. USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander of the allied forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, commander of the staff of allied armed forces, and the military delegations from the socialist countries, which have come for the maneuvers, are also viewing the maneuvers.

The combat activities most impressively are demonstrating the power and combat readiness of the troops. Loyal to their countries' revolutionary traditions, the soldiers of the fraternal armies demonstrate their readiness to firmly defend the achievements of the socialist community.

30 Sep Maneuvers

AU301550 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 30 Sep 82

["'Shield-82' Military Exercise" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Region of the exercise, Sept 30 (BTA) -- The third combat day of the "Shield-82" military exercise saw the culmination of the extreme dynamics of the "military operations." Today, too, they were watched by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders.

Among the attendants were the commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the chief of the headquarters Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, the military delegations of the socialist countries who arrived for the exercise.

To consolidate the results achieved and unfold the success in depth, the attacking detachments of the fraternal armies were ordered to destroy through landing the nuclear assault means of the "enemy" and capture important objectives in its rear.

A group of supersonic fighters and several groups of bomb-fighters are helping the landers. With rockets and bombs they destroy important "enemy" objectives.

The aviation preparations for the landing are generally completed. The "enemy" is disorganized. The first military transport craft are getting nearer the region for the landing. The meteorological conditions abruptly turn bad. A shower falls. The dropping of the war equipment begins, which lands smoothly. The cupolas of hundreds of parachutes open up in the air. Soviet soldiers are landing. The landing detachments are very mobile, perfectly trained to fight under any conditions. Already in the air the landers start to fire on the "enemy." Bulgarian fighter craft are ready at any moment to defend the landers from the blows of the air "enemy." A heavy battle starts on the land.

For the crews of battle and landing vessels from the red-banner Black Sea fleet of the Soviet Union and the navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the gun units and crews of the fighter planes, this day marked a kind of peak in a tense, and hard test exercise. A sea-borne landing is to be carried out -- one of the most complex military operations. Powerful vessels emerge on the horizon at high speed. At the predetermined areas scores of landing vessels receive aboard troops and combat equipment.

The mine-trawlers are the first which make for the coast to cut a clear path through the "enemy's" mine fields for the following vessels. The success of the landing operation, is however, placed in jeopardy by the underwater, rocket and torpedo cutters and by the aviation. In spite of the fact that all camouflage measures have been taken in the loading and deployment, the "emeny" may launch a counteraction and that is why a vigilant guard is needed from both the air, the sea and under the water. The submarine keeps a vigilant "eye" on the safety of the group of vessels. The acoustic specialists are supervising the sea around, deciphering the moves of the "enemy," which constantly the depth of descent, the direction and the speed [sentence as received]. There are also the vessels specially meant to fight the submarines.

The landing troops approach the coast. The rocket-carrying aviation from the red-banner Black Sea fleet of the Soviet Union destroys the antilanding defence lines of the "enemy." The fighter bombers enter the action.

In the distance patrol ships opened fire on the strong points of the land troops of the "enemy." Hundreds of kilograms of incandescent metal poured on every square metre of the coast. The landing troops advanced in combat order. They were fire-screened by fighter-planes and naval barrage. Special helicopters were clearing out paths in the mine fields. The landing vessels also joined in the fire. They were heading for the landing places. With the first wave of the landing troops a marine detachment took hold of different parts of the coast to ensure the landing of the main force. The landing ships divulged tanks and armored carriers, which opened fire before even reaching the coast. Combat helicopters flew above them. Soviet supersonic fighter-planes thundered above, destroying with rocket fire the firing pieces of the "enemy" and its reserves coming from the rear.

The large landing ships of the second wave advanced. Particularly impressive were the hydrofoil ships dashing on the wave crests and "dry-landing" on the coast. The vessels brought armour carriers. The marines were in action. The "enemy" poured fire on the landing troops. Our troops fought fiercely to expand the bridgehead. Tension mounted to give way shortly to "victory!" cries.

This was the last day of the "combat action" of the "Shield-82" exercises in which took part troops of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The tasks set in the exercises have been fulfilled. The soldiers have shown high combat skills, precise coordinations of action in the exceptional dynamics and complexity of "combat", high moral and physical endurance.

"Shield-82" were exercises which manifested brilliantly the socialist internationalism of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, whole soldiers have been met with exceptional hospitality and warmth by the Bulgarian people. "Shield-82" became a fresh manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the allied armies, of the determination to defend the acquisitions of socialism, to unswervingly fulfill the commands of the fraternal parties for counteraction to the threat of a new war, for consolidation of world peace.

Leaders in Burgas

AU301953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A festive concert was held at the Burgas cultural club on the occasion of the joint exercises of the fraternal armies from the Warsaw Pact Treaty member countries under the codename Shield-82. The concert was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov and Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas BCP Okrug Committee.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the General Staff of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Joint Armed Forces, as well as military delegations from the socialist countries which are here to participate in the exercises also attended the concert.

The concert program was performed with the participation of the Bulgarian People's Army song and dance group and artistic groups from the other fraternal armies.

Ustinov, Czinege Comment

AU010915 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 1 Oct 82

["High Combat Skills, International Fraternity" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- The minister of defence of the Soviet Union, Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of Hungary, have made statements before RABOTNICHESKO DELO immediately after the end of the "Shield-82" exercises.

Marshal Ustinov stressed that the exercises have helped strengthen further the combat unity of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, have helped educate them in the spirit of socialist internationalism, for the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the allied armies. "I would like to underline in particular the cordial welcome and sincere hospitality extended to all allied armies on the part of the Bulgarian working people. The county and municipal party and state organs in Bulgaria, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and personally Mr Todor Zhivkov paid special attention to the 'Shield-82' exercises. This ensured the successful proceeding of the exercises," stated Marshal Dimitri Ustinov.

Said Army General Lajos Czinege: "What we saw and did in practice during the exercises turned out to be very useful. First of all, both the participants and the observers saw that the strength, the training and the readiness for joint action of the allied armies have been improved to a degree worthy of attention."

He stressed his confidence backed by the exercises that the allied force of the Warsaw Treaty is a firm and reliable defender of international peace and security, of the socialist achievements of peoples of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Dzhurov Interview

AU301131 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, interviewed by Krasimir Drumev, BTA deputy director: "Indestructible Unity and Combat Fraternity"; interview occurred "during the days of the Shield-82 maneuvers"]

[Text] Question: Comrade Minister, what is the military-political significance of the Shield-82 maneuvers against the background of the international situation complicated because of the imperialist forces?

Answer: I shall allow myself to look for the deeper roots of your question. As is well known, World War II required the lives of more than 50 million people and the European nations, which suffered most from the war, hoped to live in peace. However, life showed that the reactionary imperialist forces in the United States and Western Europe did not think so. Violating the UN Charter and their own obligations toward the anti-Hitlerite coalition, they created a whole system of aggressive blocs, leading place among them belonging to NATO. In 1955, after the FRG joined NATO, tension in Europe exacerbated.

Analyzing the situation in this manner, every sensible man has to agree that the creation of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of the European socialist countries was an objective necessity dictated by the aggressive actions of international imperialism. Its great importance is in the fact that for the first time in the history of mankind an international organization of a new type was created, which united equal sovereign and socialist states and which placed its entire economic, political and military power in the service of peace and social progress and in the defense of our peoples' socialist achievements and peaceful work.

NATO's goals and tasks are fundamentally different. During the entire period of its existence it has been a constant source of tension and military threat. Especially dangerous for the socialist countries and world peace were the actions undertaken in recent years by the U.S. leading circles.

They are trying to cover their monstrous preparations for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and a continuous nuclear war against the USSR and the other socialist countries with the worn out myth of the Soviet "military threat." The facts, however, show that it is namely they who kindle hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and are trying to impose in international relations the methods of threat, dictate and rude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They inspired and sponsored the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian population. In its aggressive preparations for a war against the socialist countries the United States insistently draws its partners from NATO and Japan.

Such is the complex and alarming international situation in which the Shield-82 maneuvers are taking place. It is not directed against any of Bulgaria's neighboring countries or any other country. They are in full harmony with the essence of the coordinated actions of our parties and governments in the international arena, and aim at defending peace and preventing a destructive thermonuclear war. They will perfect the cooperation among the commanders, staffs and troops, and will strengthen further the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal armies.

Question: As commander of the Shield-82 maneuvers, you, comrade minister, had the opportunity to visit the camps of the fraternal armies. How do you evaluate the preparation of the soldiers for the maneuvers and their moral-political qualities?

Answer: The slogan of the Shield-82 maneuvers is extremely clear and categorical: "United in peace and combat for defending the socialist cause." This slogan mobilized the physical and moral forces of the fraternal armies' soldiers for a worthy demonstration during the maneuvers. During my meetings with them I had the opportunity to acquaint myself with many cases of high consciousness, demonstrated by them, as well as with their feelings of responsibility, mutual assistance and readiness to overcome all difficulties, and implement the tasks which had been set. With my own eyes I could witness the high level of preparation of the commanders, staffs and troops, and their ability to organize and conduct modern combat activity. I witnessed the outstanding skill in operating the weapons and combat equipment and the high moral-political spirit of the soldiers.

Question: What is the role of the Shield-82 maneuvers in strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Bulgarian people with the peoples of the other socialist countries and the unity of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries?

Answer: The press, radio and television reported how hospitably Bulgaria is greeting the soldiers of the fraternal armies with bread and salt, according to an old Bulgarian custom, with smiles and flowers, as loyal friends and combat comrades should be greeted. I believe these holidays with a specific character will long be remembered and that they will leave a lasting mark in the memory and heart of every citizen and soldier. Meetings of fraternity: This is what one can call the various events which took place in all camps. There were meetings of komsomol and party-political workers, commanders of the various kinds of troops, and evenings of combat friendship, concerts and youth celebrations. The soldiers of the allied armies visited many industrial plants and agro-industrial plants, viewed historic monument and met many working collectives. All this contributed to further strengthening the friendship of our peoples and armies.

At each meeting one could witness the mutual love and confidence and the great recognition and respect toward the representatives of the legendary and invincible Soviet Army. This was so because the Soviet armed forces are the backbone of our military-defensive alliance.

I would like to conclude my answers with a thought of our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who said: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria was, is and will be a loyal member of the socialist community. Our freedom and independence and our comprehensive development are closely connected with the fate of our fraternal countries -- our loyal and selfless friends. We are doing and will do everything to strengthen the Warsaw Pact organization -- our political and defensive alliance."

LEKA I DENIES RESPONSBILITY FOR 'INVASION'

NC301628 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 30 (AFP) -- Leka I, pretender to the Albanian throne, today denied responsibility for an abortive invasion denounced earlier this week by Albania but said he backed fully the invaders who "died for the freedom of their country." The royal pretender, who proclaimed himself sovereign on the death in exile of his father King Zog in 1946, said he had first learned of the plan several months ago but was surprised to discover it was actually carried out.

Interviewed by AFP in a Paris suburb today, he said the invasion attempt demonstrated that "despair can produce heroic acts." In announcing the invasion Tuesday, the Albanian interior ministry said a group of emigres had landed on the Albanian coast last weekened but were soon overcome and "totally liquidated" by the army and security forces.

Leka I, who now lives in South Africa with his wife and son, said it was not clear whether the invading party was killed on landing or while attempting to leave. He also questioned why Albanian officials chose to report chis incident and not others. He said he thought the announcement might have some relation to events not known outside Albania or else serve as a pretext for the regime to continue the purges that followed the death nine months ago of Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, once party secretary Enver Hoxha's right-hand man.

Currently on a long European tour which will be followed by a visit to the United States, Leka I believes the "liberation" of Albania to be possible through an "international revolution with outside backing." He would like to see a "free" noncommunist Albania which would include Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanian populated province of Kosovo as well as the Yugoslav provinces of Macedonia and Montenegro. Such a state, however, could only come about through dialogue with Yugoslav authorities once Albania was "liberated" from the communist regime.

Formerly a resident of Spain until he was expelled in 1979 on charges of gun-running, he lived in Rhodesia before moving to a suburb of Johannesburg. Yesterday a report in the French paper FRANCE-SOIR said he had claimed responsibility for the invasion attempt.

BRIEFS

LLESHI AT DISTRICT COMMEMORATION -- The 40th anniversary of the formation of a partisan battalion and the district's liberation has been celebrated in Martanesh in Mat District. Taking part were Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Qirjako Mihali, alternate Politburo member, as well as others who had been invited. Qirjako Mihali greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and personally on behalf of Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Sep 82 AU]

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS -- Tirana, September 24 (ATA) -- The fundamental feature of the demographic development of Socialist Albania is the increase of population at fast rates, underlines Petro Dode, president of the State Planning Commission in an article published in the review POLITICAL -SOCIAL STUDIES, organ of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies under the Central Committee of the PLA. This organ has begun to appear recently. The author points out that on December 31, 1981 the population of Albania reached the figure of 2,752,300 persons. In 1980 as against 1938, the population of Albania was 2.6 times larger. This became possible due to the increase of birth rate for 1,000 inhabitants and the reduction of mortality rate. The average life-expectancy, as one of the indeces of the well being of the people, is 69.2 years as against 38.3 years it was before liberation. The annual average rate of the increase of the population in the recent years has been about 2.1 per cent. As a result of the high rates, the population of Albania claims distinction for its young age as compared with all the European countries. Its average age is 25.7 years. The young men and women under 15 years represent 37 per cent of the total number of the population, at a time when this group represents 21-27 per cent in the other European countries. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Sep 82 AU]

MLADENOV MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SFRY, POLAND

Meets Mojsov

AU302104 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York, Sept 30 (BTA corr) -- Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, who is in New York in connection with the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, met the federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Lazar Mojsov. The two ministers informed each other about the situation in their countries. They made a review of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations in the political, the economic, the cultural and other spheres and discussed measures for their further activization. They touched also on some existing problems at which the positions of the two countries were expressed for the ways of their solving.

It was stressed by the Bulgarian party tc the talks that Bulgaria is conducting a constructive policy of cooperation with all states and pays special attention to the promotion of the relations of cooperation with the neighbouring states. It was stressed that the existing problems should not stand an obstacle for the expansions of relations in the spheres which are mutually advantageous. Such an approach creates a climate of trust and favourable atmosphere conducive to the resolving of the outstanding questions.

Minister Mladenov said that precisely such is the approach of Bulgaria towards the promotion of relations with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as the secretary general of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has stressed repeatedly stated in his speeches and statements -- an approach of conducting a principled and consistent policy of peace, security and goodneighbourliness.

The meeting between the two ministers proceeded in businesslike atmosphere.

Meets Olszowski

AU302059 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 30 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, met the minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Mr Stefan Olszowski, at the United Nations today. In the course of the talks the two ministers reviewed the state of bilateral relations and stated that they are developing in compliance with the agreements, achieved at the meeting in Sofia of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, prime minister of Poland and minister of national defence.

Mr Stefan Olszowski made Mr Mladenov familiar with the efforts of the Polish people to overcome the difficulties in that country and informed him of the attempts of certain imperialist circles and the reactionary forces supported by them at pursuing destabilization of socialist Poland. The two sides expressed confidence that the difficulties will be overcome and Mr Olszowski thanked for the help rendered to the Polish people by the fraternal socialist countries.

The two ministers voiced concern over the increasing international tension created at the fault of the imperialist circles and especially of these in the United States of America. They spoke in favour of solving of world problems through negotiations, based on the principles of equality and equal security. Analyzed were some concrete international problems stressing the constructive role of the socialist community countries.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

AFRICA-ASIA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ISRAEL

AU301553 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 30 (BTA) -- At an extended meeting today the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, adopted a protest declaration. The declaration condemns the murdering of thousands of peaceful and defenceless women, children and old men in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila and insists on a severe punishment for the direct perpetrators of that horrible action against mankind, and their inspirers and patrons -- the Israeli Zionists and the American imperialists. Raising a voice of wrathful protest against the new villainy of the Israeli warmongers, the participants in the session spoke in favour of the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the heroic Arab people of Palestine, including their right to an independent, and sovereign state.

So far the committee has received more than 1300 telegrams from working teams in connection with the bloody murders committed by the Israeli warmongers over the Palestinian and the Lebanese people.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURE DAYS OPEN -- On 28 September at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture the Days of Soviet Culture in Bulgaria opened. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov. Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, and the official Soviet delegation for the Days of Soviet Culture, also attended the ceremony. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Sep 82 AU]

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE -- Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Bulgaria's Patriarch Maksim from September 20 through 24 a session of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference was held in Sofia. The sittings were attended by outstanding clericals of Europe, the USA, Asia, Africa and Latin America under the chairmanship of Dr (L. Mirsheyovski), the conference's chairman. The session adopted documents on topical matters of disarmament, condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and backed up the just struggle of the Palestinian people for materializing their right to self-determination and creating a state of their own on Palestinian land. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 24 Sep 82 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES GDR'S MITTAG 30 SEPTEMBER

LD301518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely conversation they assessed questions of further deepening friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries which are successfully developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. They highly appraised the results achieved in all spheres and the standard of economic and scientific technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and pointed to new possibilities and ways of further developing it. They stressed bilateral interest in the full use of these possibilities.

At the same time the talk pointed to the significance of constant strengthening of the alliance of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for the fulfillment of the tasks of the development of a socialist society and in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, also met today Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During their conversation they briefed each other on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th SED Congress and assessed further possibilities of the development of mutual economic cooperation between the two countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FOREIGN ENVOYS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD301616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th UN General Assembly session and minister of foreign affairs, met with his French counterpart in New York.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met his Hungarian partner, Frigyes Puja, with whom he discussed mutual relations between the two countries after the recent talks between their highest representatives in Budapest.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also met his Mongolian partner, Mangalyn Dugersuren, and exchanged with him views on the development of the situation in the Near East.

Czechovlovak-Turkish contacts and the possibility of their deepening were the topic of the talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA 29 SEP

AU301253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and on payment between the CSSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1983 was signed this Tuesday in Prague. It was signed by Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade and Myrteza Sincimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. On the basis of the protocol, the CSSR will deliver to Albania traditional engineering products, rolled material and certain kinds of consumer goods. From Albania we will import ferro-nickel ore, asphalt, chromium ore and agricultural produce. The signed protocol confirms a further increase of the mutual goods exchange.

ASSEMBLY GROUP MAKES FIRST LATIN AMERICAN STOP

Indra Others Arrive in Havana

LD301048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation headed by its chairman, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, has arrived by air in Havana for an official friendly visit to Cuba. Our correspondent Zdenek Havranek has sent the following dispatch from Havana:

Havana has prepared a truly cordial and friendly welcome for the Czechoslovak guests. Comrade Alois Indra and the members of the Federal Assembly delegation were met at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana by Cuban Communist Party Central Committee members Flavio Bravo Pardo and Jorge Lezcano, president and vice president respectively of the National Assembly of the People's Government. The Czechoslovak guests were also greeted by the residents of the Cuban capital.

The Cuban media are paying exceptional attention to the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation. In its main evening newsreel the television carried reportage on the arrival of our delegation at Havana airport. GRANMA, press organ of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, published a lengthy interview with Comrade Alois Indra. It stresses the part in which the Czechoslovak representative expresses his conviction that the current visit of the Federal Assembly delegation will contribute toward further development of all-round fraternal cooperation between our countries and toward further strengthening of Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship. Political observers point, above all, to the fact that the Federal Assembly chairman's visit to Cuba is taking place at a time when the U.S. Government is sharpening its anti-Cuban campaign.

Delegation Meets With Officials

LD302204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Our Havana correspondent, Zdenek Havranek, reports on the second day of the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Federal Assembly delegation met with Jose Machado Ventura, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, leading representatives of the National Assembly of the People's Government, led by its president Flavio Bravo Pardo [title as received].

Comrade Alois Indra acquainted the Cuban side with the implementation of the results of the 16th CPCZ Congress, with our achievements and also with our problems. The chairman of the Federal Assembly expressed the conviction that the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation will contribute toward deepening mutual cooperation not only between the highest representative bodies of the two countries but in all other areas, and that it will contribute to the further advancement of the traditional Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship. Comrade Indra stressed further that Czechoslovakia strongly condemns all provocative actions against Cuba, in particular the current campaign against Cuba by the Reagan administration.

The two sides expressed full identity of views on the current international situation.

Comrade Jose Machado Ventura assessed highly the support and help which Cuba receives from the countries of the socialist community including Czechoslovakia. He stated that there are further possibilities to promote mutual cooperation between the two countries to which the current visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Cuba will certainly contribute.

In the afternoon the Czechoslovak deputies laid wreaths at the memorial of the Cuban National Hero Jose Marti, at Revolution Square in Havana.

CZECH ELECTED TO LEAD LAEA IN VIENNA

LD252342 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Emil Keblusek, our Czechoslovak ambassador to the Vienna-based international UN organization IAEA, today was elected for 2 years to the responsible post of chairman of the Board of Governors which directs the work of the IAEA between general conferences. Our correspondent Jan Balas asked him on the telephone to answer two questions immediately on his election, questions connected with the further work of the IAEA in Vienna:

[Begin recording in Slovak] [Question] Comrade Keblusek, you have become chairman of the Board of Governors. What does this signify from the viewpoint of Czechoslovakia's participation in the work of this organization and from the viewpont of the IAEA in general?

[Answer] The election to this post is really an appreciation of first, the active role which Czechoslovakia (?in particular) plays in the peaceful development of atomic energy, and second, an appreciation in general of the policy of the socialist countries. We shall strive to live up to this function and to the trust placed in us.

[Question] The militarist plans of the United States bring closer the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out. We know that the IAEA has as its aim to ensure that the atom serves a solely peaceful purpose. What are the agency's opportunities in this direction?

[Answer] In deed the IAEA aims to create conditions for the peaceful utilization of this energy which in the long-term is almost the only source of energy available to mankind after the year 2000. Naturally, it is necessary to work out some kind of norms for the utilization of this energy since a kind of byproduct of burning fuel in reactors is the material from which atomic weapons are produced. We support mankind making use of the enormous resource which atomic energy, the force of atoms, represents but, at the same time, the utilization of this resource should take place under control, international control. Thus we are faced with a very complex task which will not be easy to fulfil.

This was, incidentally, shown by this general conference. Last year the conference took place also under the influence of political events and political pressure. This year in particular the consequences of a certain aggravation of the international situation effected it, above all the attempts of the United States, as you rightly said, to weaken the regulations for nondissemination, and in particular to bring the international situation to such a point, to such an atmosphere where it would be easier to infringe the hitherto valid rules of the game and international treaties which prohibit the dissemination of nuclear weapons. Since we are talking about questions of war and peace, about fundamental questions, this platform of problems is among the most important issues with which Czechoslovak foreign policy is dealing. [end recording]

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS BUREAU MEETS

Gaspar Addresses Session

LD010134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The session of the WFTU bureau in Prague discussed the issues of peace and disarmament today. Chairman of the organization, Sandor Gaspar, emphasized in the speech with which he opened the debate that although more and more people all over the world demand an end to the arms race, the policies pursued by the United States continue to pose the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

GDR's Tisch Comments

LD301646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The issue of peace is the greatest of all issues. This was stressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the executive of the GDR Trade Union Federation FDGB, on Thursday in Prague at a special session of the WFTU bureau on peace and disarmament. "Never since World War II has there been so much tension as now, and the 10th WFTU Congress rightly declared the struggle for the preservation and securing of peace to be the central question of trade union representation."

The policy of arms build-up and confrontation by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and its allies has aggravated the international situation, Tisch stressed. Thus it is the trade union's urgent duty to do everything to work against nuclear war policy in specific campaigns together with the worldwide peace movement.

Harry Tisch announced that on this year's world peace day alone (1 September) more than three million trade unionists attended in all 43,000 meetings and events in the factories of the GDR. GDR trade unionists "know and understand that their most important contribution to the securing of peace consists in the all-round strengthening of socialism, for the stronger socialism is the more secure peace is."

TU Heads Sign Protocol

AU301251 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Jiri Jelinek report: "Signing of the protocol"]

[Text] In the building of the Central Trade Union Council in Prague a protocol was signed yesterday on the "recommendation to organize an international socialist competition of the working collectives of CEMA members countries." The protocol was signed by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council; Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council; (Bat Ochirin Lu Luvsanceren), chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Council of Free German Trade Unions; Stefan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council of the USSR; and (Nguyen Duy Thuyet), secretary of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions.

Husak Receives WFTU Delegates

LD010822 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, received here Thursday heads of delegations -- participants in the session of the bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions. WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariya briefed Gustav Husak on the activity of the federation and on the discussions of its bureau here.

Gustav Husak underlined the importance and mission of the WFTU and its extraordinary influence on the working people of the whole world. He also pointed out the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, for disarmament and detente, and highly appreciated the appeal to all trade union internationals made by the bureau here.

Solidarity with the people and workers of countries struggling for national liberation, economic independence and for social progress is one of the main tasks of the trade union movement. The Czechoslovak trade unions and all Czechoslovak people condemn the barbarous aggression against the Arab people of Palestine and Lebanon, imperialist interference in the national liberation movements in Latin America, and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa.

Gustav Husak expressed the hope that the results of the bureau session will enable the international trade union movement to influence the public opinion still more effectively and that they will contribute to a positive solution of the basic problems of mankind.

WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar thanked then the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for its care for the trade union movement.

STROUGAL GREETS ZHAO ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

LD302236 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Thursday a telegram of congratulations to his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

REPORTAGE ON COMMUNIQUE WITH SYRIA, STROUGAL SPEECH

Joint Statement Excerpted

LD301422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A joint Czechoslovak-Syrian communique has been issued at the conclusion of the official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

It states, among other things, that Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm assessed mutual contacts and expressed satisfaction with their continuing multifaceted development. They agreed that the main emphasis will continue to be laid on broadening mutual political relations, the strengthening of which will bring about favorable conditions for the development of cooperation between the two countries in all the other spheres. In this connection they pointed to the significance of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Socialist Ba'th Party as the basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations. The two sides stressed their determination to further deepen all-round cooperation and to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the two countries in the interest of the successful development of that cooperation and of the strengthening of world peace and security.

Close attention was paid to mutual economic contacts. They assessed the state of the present cooperation and noted that there are vast possibilities for mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The two sides gave positive assessment to present cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, health care and science and agreed that there are suitable conditions for its further expansion thanks to the interest expressed by both sides.

The joint Czechoslovak-Syrian communique adopted at the conclusion of the official friendly visit of 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm to Czechoslovakia further states that during the exchange of views on the most important international problems, the two sides noted with deep satisfaction that their attitudes are identical or very close. The two sides agreed that the militarist circles of the United States and its allies are causing international tension in the world to worsen. They also discussed the dangerous situation in the Near East stemming from the extensive and barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon, supported by the U.S. imperialism, and said that this aggression represents not only a blatant and dangerous infringement on the inviolability and sovereignty of an independent state and a member of the United Nations, but also another link in the expansionist aggressive policy of Israel and an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian issue by means of war and of the genocide of the Palestinian people.

The communique further stresses that the two sides agreed that, in the interest of the relaxation of international tension, the ending of the arms race and the achieving of concrete results in disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, it is necessary for the member states of the United Nations to cooperate towards achieving the aims of disarmament adopted by the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

The following documents were signed at the end of the visit: a protocol on further development of commercial, economic and scientific-technological cooperation and a protocol on deepening and broadening cooperation in the sphere of health care for 1982 to 1984.

'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has invited Lubomir Strougal to pay a friendly visit to Syria.

Strougal Remarks

AU301348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 82 p 2

["Speech by Lubomir Strougal," CSSR premier, at a 28 September Prague dinner given in honor of 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic]

[Text] Allow me to welcome you once again in the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia in the name of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and in the name of the federal government. We greet you as a respresentative of the friendly Syrian people and a progressive Arab state.

We have met for talks that pick up again the thread of what is by now traditional cooperation. The foundations for this cooperation were laid in the distant past. Our nations are well aware of Syria's remarkable contribution to the treasury of world civilization and of the prestige your country enjoys for its cultural and moral values and the courage and pride of its people, who only quite recently succeeded in defending their inalienable rights and thus take their place at the side of the most progressive nations of the present.

At the beginning of our mutuality, which is always preceded by the simple, human acquisition of knowledge of each other, stood Martin Kabatnik and Krystof Harant, the important Czech travelers and writers of the middle ages. And it is not so long ago that the world famous Czechoslovak orientalist Alois Musil dedicated his fruitful life as a scientist to research on your sovereign territory.

It is thus, in fact, natural that traditions of genuine solidarty, but also mutual respect, have gained ground in our relations in this century. They were born in the struggle for the national and social rights of the people, in the struggle for the independence of our states, in the endeavor to build a better world. This is, simply, how the friendship between us was born, a friendship that already has a history of several decades and whose basis, to use Gustav Husak's succinct words, "are our joint interests in the struggle against all forms of imperialist oppression, for the freedom of nations, for peace and progress in the world."

We sincerely appreciate the anti-imperialist position of the Syrian Arab Republic, which has earned the enmity of reactionary Zionist forces and is exposed to the cruelties of Israel's permanent aggression which, flouting international law, has even annexed a part of your territory. That is why we have always regarded it as our natural obligation to take part within our potentials in the industrialization of your country and in enhancing the defense capability of your state. We intend to do so also in the future and give our cooperation a profoundly progressive content but also a general character.

In doing so, we proceed from the directives of our parties and their highest representatives, Comrades Husak and al-Asad, who during their regular negotiations always emphasize the exceptional nature of our relations, their scope and authenticity, as it should be between countries that have found in each other loyal friends in good and bad times.

We realize at the same time that we cannot stand still and be content with what we have already achieved. Serious words require equally serious deeds. That is why we are determined to add to the many already completed industrial and agricultural projects built in Syria with our help to others, in accordance with the challenging tasks of your 5-year plan, to enlarge the number of highly qualified experts to be deployed in your country and also to continue our supplies of necessary goods. In simple terms, we want to be on your side and give support to your just struggle, which you wage in the name of all Arab states.

Believe me that we in Czechoslovakia, too, are deeply concerned over the recent events in your neighborhood, in fact, directly on your borders. Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the continuing genocide of valiant Palestinians have profoundly shaken us. At the same time they have given to a wave of truly popular solidarity with the struggle of the progressive Arab states.

We know very well that there is not only one culprit in the tragic dramas of the Middle East. In addition to Israel, which resorted to an unjust war and even to massacres of the civilian population, which history will never forget, also the United States has its share of the guilt. Without American political, moral but also military aid Israel could not act as it does. It could not, ignoring the world public opinion and international law, elevate war to the only method of solving conflicts.

The Czechoslovak position on the latest events is absolutely clear. We have condemned the atrocious acts of Israel and the hyprocritical policy of the United States. We call for a global settlement of the conflict in the Middle East according to the Soviet proposal, which presupposes the convening of an international conference that would be attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, to which belongs the inalienable right of the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. That is why we have welcomed the position taken at the Fes summit meeting of the Arab League states, which pursue a similar aim.

Equally, we are seriously concerned over the overall movement on the world stage where, through the fault of imperialist states, the policy of detente and coexistence is being disparaged, cold war practices are being revived, also in the economic sphere, and the threat to use force is being applied, especially against the socialist community and progressive developing states. The world has found itself at a crossroads; it is threatened by the outbreak of a war in which there would be no winners and no losers.

We have agreed that no task facing mankind is more sacred than world peace. That is why we wholeheartedly support the initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, which reliably solve the cause of safeguarding peace and international security and will lead to reducing armaments and, finally, to disarmament. This is the only correct path of common sense; it is in the interest of people of good will all over the world.

If the efforts succeed in preserving world peace and pushing back the forces of imperialism, Zionism and neocolonialism, naturally all the other problems that disquiet mankind will be addressed as well. It will be possible to establish a more equitable economic order, to eradicate poverty and diseases and to clear the road for social transformations which will permanently change the face of the world. Such as our common objective.

The results of our talks with the high-level delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic will serve the cause of traditional cooperation between our nations. They have shown how close we are, how broadly our views coincide and how profound is our friendship.

Allow me to wish our dear guests and, through them, the Syrian people many successes in building their country, defending the sovereignty of their territory and protecting the inalienable rights of the Arab nation.

HUSAK ATTENDS SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

LD010948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth opened in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Present in the congress hall are more than 1,200 delegates representing 3 million members of our youth organization. Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR.

The Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth is being attended by about 500 guests and representatives of 80 youth organizations from 60 countries and West Berlin.

After the festive opening, the deliberations of the congress continued with the elections to the working commissions.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Ho-chun Yu, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, "has left Czechoslovakia for Good." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

FRG STATE SECRETARY VISITS -- When visiting the 24th International Engineering Fair in Brno, Dieter Von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics and deputy chairman of the CSSR-FRG Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, was received by B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

YEMENI DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The delegation of the Yemeni Committee for Peace and Solidarity, which paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations, left Prague for Moscow on 21 September. Issues concerning the two organizations' further cooperation were discussed during the Yemeni delegation's stay in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Jan Jurista, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Argentine, in Prague today in connection with the start of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH SRV -- Bratislava [no date as received] -- A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese light industries was signed here Thursday. The protocol provides for the expansion of cooperation in the production of shoes, clothes and underwear, and supplies of necessary raw materials. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

FISCHER MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD302310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] UN/New York, 30 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had meetings on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday with the following foreign ministers: Par Stenback of Finland, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia and Nikolaos Rolandhis of Cyprus. He also met Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali, and FRG minister of state, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

STOPH MEETS AUSTRIAN, VIETNAMESE MINISTERS

Meets Austria's Lausecker

LD291510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN) -- Mutually interesting questions of economic and transport relations formed the basis of a friendly discussion between GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Austrian Federal Minister for Transport Karl Lausecker on Wednesday. The minister is on an official visit to the GDR.

The two sides paid tribute to relations between the two states, which were developing well on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and which they described as a constructive contribution toward continuing the process of detente in Europe, aimed at securing peace.

They concurred in expressing conviction that building on the state visit to Austria by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop positively.

Present at the discussion were GDR Minister of Transport Otto Arndt and Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser.

Meets SRV's Tran Quynh

LD291624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN) -- Concern at the exacerbation of the international situation resulting from the NATO arms build-up and confrontation policy on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism was expressed in Berlin on Wednesday at a meeting between Willy Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Iran Quynh, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

During the discussion Willi Stoph stressed the great importance of the Soviet Union's recent proposals for preventing a nuclear world war and for achieving real steps toward disarmament.

The two sides praised the positive results in the two countries' relations which are developing successfully in accordance with agreements made between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee. Tran Quynh conveyed the thanks of the VCP Central Committee, the Vietnamese Council of Ministers and the Vietnamese peoples, for the solidarity aid granted by the GDR.

During their discussion Willi Stoph and Tran Quynh noted that the 11th meeting of the GDR-Vietnam Economic Committee currently taking place in Berlin represents a further step twoard deepening cooperation, especially in the economic field.

Present at the meeting was Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

DOHLUS RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE PARTY DELEGATE

AU291230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a friendly talk with Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo).

During the cordial meeting in the Central Committee building the partners in the talk briefed each other on the struggle of the working people in both countries to implement the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress and the 3d Frelimo Congress. During the talk experiences of the SED and the Frelimo in implementing their leading role, in the further increase of their fighting strength, in particular in the basic organizations, and in the leadership of the social development were exchanged.

During the exchange of views on questions of international development Horst Dohlus and Jorge Rebelo stressed the determination of their parties and states to continue to actively work to strengthen peace, to support international security and exert every effort to check the policy of confrontation and intensified armament pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperalism, in particular the United States. They condemned with abhorrence the criminal mass murders in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and spoke out in favor of settling the Middle East problem on the basis of the principles proposed by L.I. Brezhnev.

Horst Dohlus again assured the guest of the People's Republic of Mozambique of the firm solidarity of the SED and all GDR citizens in warding off the attacks of the South African racist regime directed against his country.

TISCH MEETS WITH FRG TU GROUP 30 SEPTEMBER

LD010048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received on Thursday in Berlin a delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry Trade Union [GGLF] in the FRG Trade Union Federation. The delegation, headed by the chairman of the GGLF Central Executive Committee, Willi Lojewski, is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Agriculture, Food and Forestry Trade Union in the FDGB. At the center of the exchange of views stood questions of trade union representation of interests in states of differing social orders.

For the FDGB, Harry Tisch emphasized, the preservation and securing of peace if the most important task of the trade unions. He acquainted the guests with the numerous tasks of the FDGB and the initiatives of the workers in the further development of the developed socialist society in the GDR. In agreement it was said in the talk, which took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere, that especially in the present situation the trade unions have to make great efforts to preserve all those things which have been achieved in the field of the preservation of peace, detente and cooperation. The continuation of the relations between the trade unions of the two German states could make an important contribution to this.

NEUMANN ATTENDS PRC ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD300118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the PRC, Ambassador to the GDR Li Qiangfen gave a reception toady in Berlin.

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other personages from GDR society and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR accepted the invitation.

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY ON POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

AU301217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Summary] Rome (AND) -- "On Tuesday an agreement on cooperation in the post and telecomunication sector was signed between the GDR and Italy in Rome. The document was signed by Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister for post and telecommunications, and Remo Gaspari, minister of post and telecommunications of Italy." With the first bilateral agreement in this field between the two ministries, the basis was laid for future development in this sector. During his 7-day stay in Italy Rudolph Schulze visited various institutions in Rome and Genoa and became acquainted with the satellite and telecommunications center in Fucino. At the talks between Rudolph Schulze and Remo Gaspari both sides stressed the importance of preserving peace, detente and mutual cooperation.

SRV LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU291529 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 82 p 2

[ND report: "Gratitude From Vietnam for GDR Congratulations"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP]; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, have thanked the GDR representatives for their greetings on the national holiday. The telegram, addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, reads as follows:

We are taking the liberty to convey to you, and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers and to the People's Chamber of the fraternal GDR, sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the SRV on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and of the SRV National Assembly, State Council and Council of Ministers.

We note with pleasure that the friendship and fraternal affinity between our two parties and countries are constantly consolidating and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish the fraternal GDR people under SED leadership further great successes in fashioning the developed socialist society as a contribution to strengthening the socialist community and the forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. May the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples gain strength and prosperously develop from day to day.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

LD010812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of States, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cyprus, has conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes for the country's fruitful development and its successful progress toward a life of happiness and peace to President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

"I look forward with pleasure to our forthcoming meeting," Erich Honecker's telegram states, "and I am sure that it will give fresh impetus to the friendly cooperation and firm anti-imperialist solidarity between our two states and peoples."

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE PRC LEADERS

LD302338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, have sent congratulations to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Premier Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC on behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and of the people of the GDR.

The telegram reads: "Inspired by the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference, the GDR continues its efforts to develop normal, friendly relations with the PRC for the benefit of peaceful cooperation."

REPORT ON SED DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

AU301212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report: "SED Delegation Completed Visit to USSR"]

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- A delegation of SED party workers under the leadership of Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee Department for basic materials industry, visited the Soviet Union in keeping with the plan for cooperation between the SED and the CPSU. It particularly acquainted itself with the Soviet Union's experiences in the field of coal refinement.

The delegation had meetings and conducted talks at the CPSU Central Committee Department for Heavy Industry and at the Ivano-Frankovsk and Voroshilovgrad CPSU Oblast Committees. It visited several research institutes and production associations as well as a sector of the Urgengoy-Uzhgorod natural gas pipeline where GDR construction workers are working.

The delegation was received by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.G. Arkhipov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Heavy Industry, and GDR Ambassador Egon Winkermann participated in the friendly talks.

REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CHURCH SYNOD

DW301205 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Halle, 29 September -- At the conclusion of its meeting the Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR asked the church directorates to continue their talks with the state. Above all, the observance of the binding norms of equal rights and equal respect for all citizens regarding communist education within the GDR educational system should be discussed. In addition the question was to be discussed as to whether spiritual guidance was possible in the administration of justice for GDR Army members and whether service without weapons could be offered in premilitary training as well as for reservists. The church directorates are asked, pursuant to their pastoral responsibility, to support members of their parishes who are not permitted to visit the Federal Republic in connection with private family matters or for special reasons.

In another resolution the Synod asks the church directorates to clarify how children can show their Christian attitude at school without being reproached for making propaganda for the church. The Synod also stated its great consternation over the horrible blood-bath in Beirut. The Synod said there was no justification for this crime and no excuse for those responsible for it.

MEIER NAMED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD301744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The minister for electrical engineering and electronics, Otfried Steger, has asked Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to relieve him from office on health grounds. In response to this the chairman of the Council of Ministers has entrusted Felix Meier, currently secretary for economics of the Berlin Bezirk SED directorate, with the post of minister for electrical engineering and electronics. The relevant proposal has been submitted to the People's Chamber for approval.

Willi Stoph thanked Otfried Steger for his many years of meritorious and creative work in the Council of Ministers team and expressed his personal best wishes. He paid tribute to Otfried Steger's contribution to the development of an efficient electrical engineering and electronics industry in the GDR.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S ADDRESS TO UN ASSEMBLY

AU301521 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Sep 82 p 3

[MTI report "Together, the Forces Interested in Preserving Peace Can Repulse Endeavors Toward Confrontation; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's Speech at the UN General Assembly"; speech given on 28 September]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, made a speech at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly on Tuesday. He noted that the session began its deliberations in a situation fraught with contradictions and dangers, at a time when machinations threatening peace and security have intensified and, in connection with a few specific events, tension has further increased.

The Hungarian foreign minister attributes these unfavorable developments to the endeavor of extremist imperialist circles to upset the balance of power that has developed between the two world systems. These circles methodically strive to spoil relations between the socialist and advanced capitalist countries and liquidate the results, based on mutual interests, that have been attained in the development of East-West cooperation.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic resolutely condemns the onslaughts on detente and attempts to spoil the international atmosphere and intensify the arms race. Even in the present situation it regards as its cardinal foreign political task to contribute, commensurate with its means, to preserving world peace, improving the international atmosphere, consolidating international security, promoting the cause of disarmament and strengthening friendship and multifaceted cooperation among the countries and peoples, stressed the foreign minister.

Frigyes Puja adopted a position in favor of enhancing the intensity of political contacts and the East-West dialogue. He noted that the Hungarian People's Republic is a convinced adherent of disarmament and on limiting and reducing armaments.

According to the foreign minister, a balance of power has come about between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which is a historical achievement of the countries and peoples struggling for socialism, progress and peace. They cannot relinquish this balance. At the same time their efforts are aimed at maintaining the balance of power at the lowest possible level. It follows from this that they do all they can to halt the arms race, which is assuming absurd dimensions.

From the viewpoint of strengthening universal peace and security, decisive significance is given to relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, noted the speaker, emphasizing the importance of negotiations on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and a prohibition of experiments with nuclear weapons in all spheres, as well as the fact that every opportunity should be taken to diminish the nuclear danger. In this respect we regard as a worthwhile potential a curtailment of the territorial deployment of nuclear weapons, an establishment of zones -- peace zones -- free of nuclear weapons, guarantees for the security of countries that do not possess nuclear weapons and the prevention of an accidental use of nuclear weapons.

Hungarian public opinion, said Frigyes Puja, regards it as regrettable that -- because of the unfavorable international situation and the lack of will of some influential powers -- the second extradordinary disarmament session of the UN General Assembly failed to produce the expected results. At the same time it is significant, and this should not be underestimated, that the overwhelming majority of the member countries made their concern over the danger of war unequivocally clear and specified the avoidance of a nuclear catastrophe as the most urgent task of our era at the session.

The Hungarian delegation will strive to ensure a constructive atmosphere in which to conduct talks and work toward the endorsement of a substantive, balanced and forward-looking final document at the meeting on aspects of European security and cooperation that will resume in mid-November this year in Madird. We regard it as particularly important that decisions should be made on convening a European confidence-building security and disarmament conference and that all participants should be guided by the endeavor to come to terms.

The Hungarian foreign minister expressed his concern over a few European developments in recent years, in particular the NATO decision to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II Treaty, Western armament plans and the inadmissible intervention in Polish events, and expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks now underway would ultimately lead to results.

It is profoundly worrying, the Hungarian foreign minister continued, that in recent months an extremely tense situation has developed in the Middle East, one of the most sensitive areas of the world. On behalf of the government and public opinion of the Hungarian People's Republic, he most resolutely condemned Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and the barbaric Lebanon war and expressed his sympathy with the victims of the terrible Lebanon tragedy. He urged effective measures at the United Nations to restrain Israel which regularly violates the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The Hungarian Government continues to oppose the separate bargain and to favor a comprehensive and just settlement. It adopts a position in favor of a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, the creation of an independent Palestinian state, international guarantees for the security and independent existence of all states in the area and the convening of an international conference, at which the PLO would also be represented. The Soviet Union's six-point proposal submitted by Leonid Brezhnev fulfills all these requirements, noted Frigyes Puja.

The minister said the following on artificially sustaining the Afghanistan and Kampuchea issues: Concerning Afghanistan, a stop to the intervention in Afghan domestic affairs by forces of international reaction is the key issue. The Hungarian Government is following with interest the efforts of the UN secretary general and hopes that the most directly concerned countries will find the path of a negotiated settlement, which must include recognition of Afghanistan's legitimate government and ensuring the country's sovereignty.

The government of the Hungarian People's Republic welcomes and supports the July 1982 proposals of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries regarding a meaningful dialogue to be conducted with their neighbors and rejects the plan of a "coalition government" recruited from the remnants of the previous regimes in Kampuchea, which is aimed at undermining the legitimate regime of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It supports the plan submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic of convening an international conference on the issues of renouncing force and mutual nonaggression. As before it supports the DPRK in its just struggle and favors a peaceful and democratic unification, devoid of external intervention, of the two parts of the country. It supports resolving the Cyprus problems peacefully through negotiations.

Frigyes Puja continued by pledging the support of the Hungarian People's Republic for the struggle of peoples for social progress, independence and self-determination and against colonial endeavors and racial discrimination. He cited the armed conflict that broke out because of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the unresolved Namibia issue as examples of the serious problems that can cause and constitute a threat to peace by remnants of the colonial system. He adopted a position in favor of the just independence struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and renounced Western machinations to maintain the power of the South African occupiers.

The Hungarian People's Republic is greatly interested in an undisturbed development of mutually beneficial international economic, commercial and financial relations, stated Frigyes Puja. He noted with regret that the unfavorable impact of the more tense international situation is by now continuously felt in this area, and he firmly renounced the policy of economic sanctions against the socialist countries. Such a policy cannot deter the socialist countries from their plans and leads only to a deterioration of the international atmosphere. The Hungarian Government strives to eliminate phenomena that disturb international economic cooperation.

In spite of the more tense international situation and more unfavorable world political development have not yet been exhausted. This is dictated by sober reason and demanded by the interests of the peoples of the world, he said, and expressed the conviction that together the forces interested in preserving peace will be able to overcome endeavors toward confrontation. The Hungarian People's Republic is prepared to link its efforts with all countries that pursue a sober and responsible policy to that end, stated the Hungarian foreign minister.

REPORT ON COMMUNIQUE ON LAZAR VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD302016 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Joint Communique on Lazar's Visit to Austria" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic paid an official visit to Austria between September 28-30, 1982, on the invitation of Dr. Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was met by Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Federal Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky held intensive talks, marked by a cordial and open atmosphere, on Hungarian-Austrian relations and timely international questions.

In the talks the heads of governments stressed the significance of the activity of Hungary and Austria to develop bilateral relations and facilitate the process of detente.

Both sides expressed concern over the growing of international tension and the deterioration of East-West relations. Under such circumstances they hold it particularly important to halt the further deterioration of the situat..., to definitely return to the policy of detente and constructive cooperation of states. They underlined that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria, pursuing the policy of friendship and good-neighbourliness, would do their utmost to protect detente in the current state.

The parties agreed that the maintenance, the safeguarding and the strengthening of world peace is the central problem of international relations, the solution of which requires the active contribution of all states.

They advocated the necesssity of curbing the arms race, with regard to the security of all states and the preservation of the military balance at the lowest possible level. Both sides welcomed the commencement of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic nuclear weapons and expressed hope that the talks would bring positive results as soon as possible.

The heads of governments agreed that the elimination of the present hotbeds of tension and the prevention of the emergence of new hotbeds are tasks of primary importance. The precondition of achieving this goal is the strict observance in international relations of the generally accepted norms of international law, especially the prohibition of the use of or the threat to resort to violence. They stressed that efficient measures are required to strengthen the system of international security, especially in order to settle disputes with peaceful means.

The heads of governments pointed out the importance of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe and on the related measures. They expressed hope that concrete progress would be made in the talks as soon as possible.

The parties reaffirmed that, in keeping with the goals and basic principles of United Nations Organization, they are supporting the world organization so that it would fulfill its tasks of strengthening world peace and international security as well as solving international problems.

They emphasized the great importance of continuing East-West dialogue in order to solve current international problems and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

In the opinion of the sides a Soviet-American summit would result in a considerable progress in this direction.

Exchanging views on the European situation the parties pointed out the obligations of their governments, resulting from the Helsinki Final Act. They reaffirmed their determination to make further efficient contributions to the safeguarding of the process of security and cooperation in Europe and the consistent and full implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Final Act.

In the spirit of this, both governments strive that the Madrid conference would successfully end without further adjournment, and it would give a new impetus to detente which has no reasonable alternative. They stressed the importance of a well-balanced, genuine final document, including the resolution on convening a European conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament. In this respect the draft proposal for a final document put forward by the neutral and non-aligned countries, including Austria, offers a suitable basis for the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference.

Both sides condemned Israel's invasion on Lebanon and advocated the necessity of a comprehensive and just political settlement of the Middle East crisis. The two heads of governments are convinced that such a settlement can be reached only with the participation of all parties interested, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The elements of such a settlement are the following: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in and after 1967, the implementation of the legal national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right for independent statehood, and the guaranteeing of the security and sovereignty of all states in the region, including Israel.

The sides stated with satisfaction that they hold identical or similar views on several international questions.

The prime ministers surveyed the world economic situation and expressed concern over the lasting unfavourable trends. They agreed that the way to the solution of world economic problems leads through the development of international cooperation on the basis of mutual advantages and the gradual lifting of the existing obstacles.

Discussing bilateral relations the heads of governments unanimously stated that the dynamic development of the two countries' relations in recent years offers a good basis for continuing and deepening cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Austrian relations offer a convincing example for cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The premiers paid distinguished attention to the economic relations of Hungary and Austria. They expressed satisfaction that economic cooperation had developed and trade turnover had increased since their latest meeting. According to the results of the latest session of the Hungarian-Austrian trade and cooperation mixed committee, they stressed that further efforts are required to permanently strengthen and develop economic and industrial cooperation in order to the well-balanced and dynamic increase in trade turnover. They emphasized the importance of the development of cooperation in energetics and on third markets.

The prime minister stressed the importance of the agreement on the elimination of visas, which had entered into force on January 1, 1979, and had contributed to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations of the two countries, and intensified contacts between citizens. They welcomed the broader cooperation of their countries in the fields of culture, science, education, environment protection and tourism. They expressed satisfaction over youth and sports relations. On this occasion the premiers advocated again the further strengthening of the Hungarian-Austrian cooperation, which serves not only the interests of the two countries' population, but also the cause of international security and detente.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar invited Dr. Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria for an official visit to Hungary who has accepted the invitation, the date of the visit is to be determined through diplomatic channels.

LAZAR HOLDS VIENNA PRESS CONFERENCE 30 SEPTEMBER

LD301504 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Having concluded his talks in Austria, Gyorgy Lazar has left for home. The chairman of the Council of Ministers gave a press conference this morning in Vienna, at which primarily Hungary's economic situation and the country's relations were discussed. In response to questions, he said that every member-country of CEMA would approve if the member countries of the organization were to hold a summit meeting to discuss the strengthening of integration. This would be important for our country, too, because at the summit meeting a program could be worked out which would enable a better utilization of the enormous economic possibilities. The preparation for the summit meeting is taking place, although its timing has not yet been set.

Concerning our country's economic situation, the state of our trade balance, the premier denied certain rumors and said that while the Hungarian foreign trade balance deficit 4 years ago was $400 million, at the middle of this year a surplus of $200 million came into being, and this asset will further grow by the end of the year. Despite the export difficulties, we have preserved our solvency, and, with the aid of various measures, we shall be able to preserve the solvency in the future too, Gyorgy Lazar said.

In reply to another question he said that on the basis of mutual agreement we have somewhat reduced our oil imports from the Soviet Union. This, however, does not cause hindrances because Hungarian energy-management has improved. At the press conference Hungarian-Austrian economic relations also were mentioned, and Gyorgy Lazar reported that of the Austrian credit funds of $300 million, $130 million are still waiting to be utilized; in fact, the Austrian side is offering further credit opportunities. The two countries' experts, apart from this, are examining the possible participation of Austrian firms in the building of the Nagymaros hydroelectric power plant and the development of the frontier lignite fields.

More on Press Conference

LD302146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Premier Gyorgy Lazar, who returned to Budapest earlier this evening, gave an international press conference in the Austrian capital today. Elemer Csak reports:

The high-level talks have shown that Hungary and Austria, despite their different social and political systems, are equally interested in good-neighborliness, in strengthening detente and in increasing cooperation.

Gyorgy Lazar evaluated the results of his discussions at an international press conference in Vienna. The premier was asked a number of questions concerning the state of the Hungarian economy. One of the journalists asked whether he continued to regard the maintenance of solvency and of the standard of living as the main task of the government.

[Begin Lazar recording] As regards our internal economic situation, more precisely the dual goal mentioned by you, these are still valid and we have no intention of abandoning them. Even if not without hard endeavor and difficulties, even if not easily, we can attain this dual goal. This is something that we can demonstrate with the help of the facts. In 1978, Hungary had a foreign trade deficit of approximately (?800) million. In the middle of the current year we had a positive balance of $200 million. We wish to increase this positive balance by the end of the year. To be quite precise we are in fact accelerating the realization of our original target, namely the strengthening of the balance.

As regards our second goal, what we have undertaken -- and this is something that we are keeping to -- is to ensure, on a society-wide scale, the maintenance of the already attained standard of living. It may not have escaped your notice that last year we overfulfilled this (?target). Real incomes and real wages, instead of remaining on the same level, increased. During the current year, in the first few months of the year, incomes at the disposal of the population did not decrease, but increased to an extent even more than we had planned. The price measures exceeded what had been prescribed in the plan only to the extent necessary to ensure the original goal, that is, the maintenance of the same standard. [end recording]

The Viennese journalists, in connection with Hungarian-Austrian economic relations, asked whether Hungary had any unsettled debts vis-a-vis Austria. The Hungarian premier gave the following answer.

[Begin recording] Before my departure -- expecting a question of this nature -- I checked, and I was told by my colleagues that at the moment of my departure there is not a single unsettled bill from an Austrian enterprise. Up to now Hungary has met every single one of its payment obligations. I would not like to make a secret of the fact that occasional delays do occur, just as these occur in meeting our demands for payment. However, all in all I can say that our endeavor to preserve our solvency and thus our creditworthiness has not changed and I am certain that we shall succeed in this. [end recording]

One of the journalists asked whether Austrian enterprises were getting orders from what we called Austrian aid and credits.

[Begin Lazar recording] I am in an easy situation because there are offers on the table whose total exceeds the sum remaining. Just as before, if the Austrian enterprises are competitive, we shall be glad to give them the orders. Just one more sentence to add to this: Naturally, Austrian credit is important for us, but in my opinion this is more than help, it is business. [end recording]

Journalists accredited in Vienna asked the premier about the probable date of the CEMA summit.

[Begin Lazar recording] There are intensive preparations underway; but there is no concrete date as yet; I am convinced that the meeting will come about within the foreseeable future. [end recording]

Finally, international politics. The premier was asked by the correspondent of Hungarian radio about the negotiations with Bruno Kreisky, and the prospects of the Madrid talks.

[Begin Lazar recording] The Madrid conference was indeed discussed at these talks, its importance was greatly emphasized. We agree that the conference must be concluded with a constructive, forward-pointing closing document, and that we must work in the interests of achieving this. I told the chancellor that we on our part would support the proposal of the nonaligned states, among them Austria, which in the final analysis wants to achieve the same goal. It was our joint opinion that this goal can be achieved, even if not easily. [end recording]

At the conclusion of his visit, Gyorgy Lazar invited Bruno Kreisky for an official visit to Hungary; the invitation was gladly accepted.

LOSONCZI RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL 29 SEPTEMBER

LD300850 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi arrived home from Portugal yesterday evening.

PUJA MEETS OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

AU301213 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Sep 82 p 3

[MTI report: "Meetings in New York of the Hungarian Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, has met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins, who are attending the UN General Assembly session in New York. Aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations, as well as topics on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session were discussed at the talks, which were attended by Pal Racz, permanent UN representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well.

Meets Poland's Olszowski

LD291412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, who is attending the UN General Assembly session in New York, has met with Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, and held talks with the heads of the diplomatic services of Luxembourg, Argentina, Turkey and Nicaragua. The development of bilateral relations and international issues were discussed at their talks.

LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD280756 Budapest MTI in English 0627 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, arrived in Budapest Monday on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Meets With Kadar

LD291418 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. At the meeting they briefed each other about the activities of the two parties and held an exchange of views about issues of international life and the international communist and workers' movement. They reaffirmed the internationalist solidarity between the MSZMP and the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

Leaves Budapest

LD302248 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Rene Urbany, president of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, who paid a visit to Hungary between September 27-30 on the invitation of the central council of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for home. The guest was met by Janos Kadar, HSWP CC first secretary, and had talks with CC Secretary Peter Varkonyi and CC members Sandor Lakos and Matyas Szuros. Rene Urbany left Budapest Thursday.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LARGE RENT INCREASE

LD302300 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At today's government session, decrees aiming at the further development of housing management were discussed and approved. The goal is to improve the chances of obtaining an apartment, to make the burdens more proportionate and to increase people's motivation to build their own dwellings.

The present measures were made necessary by the fact that the chances of acquiring a dwelling are unequal. The Council of Ministers has stated that the greatest burden at present is borne by those families existing on wages and salaries who live in dwellings belonging to them or who are either building or buying their own dwelling. At the same time not enough dwellings meeting the growing requirements are being built and the number of exchanges of dwellings is small.

Taking all the above factors into consideration, the system of state support for housing distribution and housing construction is to be modified from 1 January. According to the government's decision families on small incomes and those with several children needing rented council accommodation can continue to receive these. The new decrees include measures to provide up-to-date support for the construction of dwellings through one's own resources. The essence of this is that from 1 January the extent of state support will depend on the social position of the families. Those building and buying their own dwellings can receive building loans at favorable rates, at 3 percent interest and for a period of 35 years. In the future those building family houses will also receive a subsidy of 30,000 forints per child, which they do not have to repay. Larger than average families can receive credit exceeding the average .

Support given from the state budget is to be abolished and the employers themselves will decide which of their workers to help and to what extent. At the same time the number of cooperative dwellings sold by the councils is to be gradually reduced and state support is to cease by the end of 1985.

The rents for council dwellings are to increase on average by 130 percent from July next year. The purpose of this is to reduce state support for the maintenance of buildings, however, before 1988 those renting such accommodation will receive gradually decreasing state contributions. Next year the extent of this contribution will still be 70 percent of the extra rent to be paid.

INTEREST RATES INCREASE 2 PERCENT ON 1 OCTOBER

LD011324 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian National Bank is to increase enterprise rates of interest by two per cent from October 1 on. The highest rate of interest in internal trade will amount to 15 per cent. If credit conditions are met, the National Bank will repay a considerable part of the rates of interest of credits granted for the promotion of the range of export goods. These enterprises will pay the lowest interest rate, 10.25 percent. (Interest rate of population deposits is seven per cent and population credits 10 per cent.)

Hungarian economic management aims include that enterprises should feel more directly the changes of world market than before. For this reason a new price system has been introduced, under which internal prices should be adjusted to world market prices. The exchange rates of forint and other currencies are changing continuously in accordance with processes on the money-market and the Hungarian National Bank issues rates of exchange weekly.

Enterprise rates of interest were increased several times in the last two years, in harmony with the changes on the money-market. However, rates of interest paid by enterprises were still less than the sum the Hungarian National Bank paid for foreign credits. This is the reason for the fact that, in spite of a money-market tendency towards reducing interest, the rates of interest were increased in Hungary. Hungarian bank specialists stressed that Hungarian internal interest rates will have to be adjusted more flexibly to the level of the rates of interest on the international money-market.

CHANGES IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE, FINANCE

LD301918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] There have been personnel changes in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Finance.

The Presidential Council has relieved Gabor Soos, state secretary for agriculture and food, at his own request on the occasion of his retirement. In recognition of his work over several decades Gabor Soos has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Miklos Villanyi, previous deputy minister of finance, has been appointed state secretary for agriculture and food. At the same time Peter Medgyessy was appointed deputy minister of finance. The government has relieved Ferenc Vendegh, deputy minister of agriculture and food, with recognition of his merits. He was appointed at the same time by the minister as managing director of the milk industry trust.

SARLOS, BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD010124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest is the scene of Hungarian-Bulgarian talks between our deputy premiers. Istvan Sarlos and Todor Bozhinov have discussed various areas of cooperation. The Bulgarian deputy premier and his entourage are visiting Hungarian industrial and agricultural enterprises during their visit to Hungary, in order to acquaint themselves with the achievements in the sphere of development.

SLOVENIAN OFFICIAL TO VISIT HUNGARY 30 SEP

LD301138 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Janez Zemljaric, chairman of the Executive Council of the Slovenian Socialist Republic is to arrive in Hungary for an official friendship visit on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai on September 30.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S USSR VISIT -- Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, on Saturday returned home from the Soviet Union, where he had had talks on the development of bilateral relations in the area of construction. He met with Soviet Minister of Construction Georgiy Karavayev. Kalman Abraham also visited Georgia, where, with leaders of major construction authorities, he studied possibilities for direct Hungarian-Georgian cooperation in construction. In Tbilisi, Kalman Abraham was received by D. L. Kartvelisvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 82 p 9 AU]

UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

NC301509 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 30 (AFP) -- A strong security cordon was thrown round Grabiszyn Cemetery at Wroclaw, south-west Poland, today where underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity union have called for demonstrations today. The demonstration is to pay tribute to the "victims" of Poland's martial law rule. A demonstrator shot dead in Wroclaw on August 31 during demonstrations which marked the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords setting up Solidarity is buried at Grabiszyn.

The town itself was said to be calm without any overt militia presence. The local press has published a communique from the local prefect warning the population against taking part in any demonstration. Meanwhile sources in Lubin, 70 kms (45 miles) north-west of Wroclaw, where three demonstrators were shot dead on August 31, was also said to be calm. Solidarity has called for demonstrations there.

In Warsaw it was reported that Danuta Walesa, wife of the interned Solidarity leader, had a meeting today with Polish Primate Archibishop Jozef Glemp. Unconfirmed reports said the archbishop had given her a message to deliver to her husband when she next visits him in Arlamowo, south-east Poland, where he is interned. Mrs. Walesa refused to make any statement after her talks with the archbishop.

10,000 at Wroclaw Demonstration

NC301844 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 30 (AFP) -- About 10,000 people turned out today at Wroclaw, south-west Poland, to mark the death a month ago of an anti-martial law demonstrator shot dead by the militia, a witness reached by telephone told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He said that a mass was celebrated around the grave of the dead man, in Grabiszyn Cemetery, and that thousands of flowers had been spread on the ground to form a gigantic cross. Workers delegations from the main enterprises in the area took part. The witness said that security forces in armoured vehicles were posted about two kms (one mile) from the cemetery. The demonstration was called by a private Solidarity radio station two days ago.

At midday, in at least 15 factories, workers observed a minute of silence called by the National Provisional Commission (TKK) of Solidarity. A second mass was being held later today in a church near to the cemetery. The demonstrator who died was killed on August 31 last during a nation-wide protest marking the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords under which Solidarity was launched.

Today's demo was called a tribute to the victims of martial law. In Gdansk itself, where a demonstrator also died, small groups gathered around a cross of flowers placed at the foot of a monument in memory of the December, 1970 killings, when security forces fired on striking workers. The militia mounted a strong presence around the Gdansk shipyards.

In Warsaw, the tribute paid to "the victims of martial law" took the form of a sticker placed on a cross of flowers outside a church near the old city. It reads: "To those who fell: 3/8/82".

WESTERN TV CREWS, REPORTER DETAINED BY POLICE

In Wroclaw After Ceremony

NC302118 Paris AFP in English 2038 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 30 (AFP) -- Three Western television teams and a Japanese reporter were taken to a police station today in Wroclaw, west Poland, following a ceremony attended by 10,000 in honor of a man killed there a month ago. The newsmen temporarily detained were teams from TF1 of France; ARD from West Germany and ABC from the U.S., as well as a reporter from Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN, according to one of the French newsmen.

In the demonstration, flowers were deposited on the grave of a man shot by militia in the nationwide protest last August 31 against martial law. Workers' delegations took part in today's ceremony and were among people spreading flowers on the ground to form a giant cross.

In the port city of Gdansk yesterday, three Polish television crewmen on assignment for America's CBS television were badly beaten up by militia late yesterday, CBS reported here today.

CBS, Polish Crew Beaten

NC302010 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 30 (AFP) -- Three Polish television crewmen on assignment in Gdansk for the American CBS Television Network were badly beaten up by uniformed militia late yesterday, CBS said here today.

After the incident, which occurred when the militia asked to see credentials, the cameraman, who later had to have stitches, the soundman, suffering from bad bruises and their assistant were detained several hours in the Gdansk police station before being allowed to return to Warsaw today.

CBS management in the United States has protested to Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, CBS here said.

SZCZECIN COURT SENTENCES AUG 31 RIOTER TO 3 YEARS

LD301948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Szczecin Voivodship Court has sentenced 25-year-old Andrzej Kacmarek, who assaulted a member of the Citizen's Militia on 31 August during the riots in Szczecin, to 3 years' imprisonment and 3 years' deprivation of public rights.

The sentence is not subject to appeal.

FOUR JAILED FOR ATTEMPTED BORDER CROSSING

LD302304 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Sep - The court of the Warsaw Military District on session in Krakow examined a successive case for illegal crossing of the Polish border and sentenced Stanislaw Kolodziej, 34, a lathe operator from Tarnow, to three and a half years in prison for crossing the border into Czechoslovakia on August 4 in an attempt to go to Austria.

The court also ruled two years in prison and a 2-year suspension of public rights for two inhabitants of Legionowo near Warsaw for the same offence and a year in prison and a 2-year suspension of public rights for another inhabitant of that locality for the same offence.

SEJM COMMITTEES APPROVE DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW

LD010828 Warsaw PAP in English 0724 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 30 Sept -- The two-day joint session of the Sejm committees for labour and social affairs and for legislative work ended today with the approval of the trade unions draft law. Thus the draft of an important law defining the rights and duties of the trade union movement in its future shape, awaited by the Polish population, has been positively assessed by members of the two Sejm committees and is ready for consideration by the Sejm plenary session.

A PAP commentator present at the meetings noted that the leading idea of the project is to confer on the future trade unions in Poland the status of a self-governed organisation independent from the administration. Trade union activity must be in accord with Poland's Constitution and other binding laws.

The basic aim of trade union activity must be representation and defense of interest of its membership vis a vis the management of works enterprises, especially as regards labour conditions, wages, the social, living and cultural conditions.

Warsaw Commentary

LD011100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Another stage in the legislative work on the draft trade union law has come to an end. After two days of intensive work by the deputies of the labor and social affairs and legislative commissions, the draft law in the form adopted by the commissions will be presented to the Sejm.

Let us recall that this draft law was subjected to broad consultations last autumn and that the trade unions active at the time made their comments on the draft law. Proposals arising from this year's discussion on the model of the trade union movement were also taken into account in the work of the commissions. Comments and opinions of representatives of various milieux, which have been published in the press, radio and television and which were proposed directly at work enterprises and formulated on the basis of all the positive and negative experiences stemming from recent trade union activities, also represented important criteria for the framework of the drafted law.

Let us say simply that the view that the trade union is not and most not be a political organization, predominates decisively in workers' opinions on trade union activities and on the future nature and shape of the trade union movement. Above all, trade unions must not be political organizations that oppose the legal order in our country or that conduct activities contrary to the interests of the socialist state.

Trade unions must be self-governing and independent organizations, which have full rights to a say in matters involving working conditions, wages, welfare and living and cultural conditions of workforces.

It is in this spirit that the draft law has been formulated. The law will be given its final form at the plenary session of the Sejm. If the Sejm passes the draft law, then, when the period of time envisaged under regulations elapses, it will become a binding legal act, a part of the legal structure of our country that cements our community. This is the role and function of the law.

And here let us permit ourselves a brief reflection. The law regulates various spheres of our life. If someone, contrary to the law, takes the property of someone else, he is acting to the detriment of an institution or a private individual. If, however, a law regulating the functioning of social forces in the state is violated, the violation of the law represents an activity aimed against the state. It is worth remembering this. And, undoubtedly, one should remember that the law that defines the rights and duties of the trade union movement has not been shaped only from the perspective of the present day. One has to find courage to take an honest look at the prospects and to create a trade union movement in accordance with the times in which we live, with a historical perspective, responsibility and prudence, which is the lot of the whole adult generation of Poles. It is by these standards that the law that is being submitted to the Sejm must be measured.

DAILY REJECTS SOLIDARITY IDEAS ON TRADE UNION

AU011118 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Sep 82 p 3

["Observer" commentary: "Where To Begin?"]

Text] The ideological and political principles of trade unionism under the socialist system were formulated in theses published by the Council of Ministers Committee for Cooperation With Trade Unions last February. Their publication was followed by many commentaries, some of which claimed that the publication was premature and should have been postponed for a few more months. We did and do not share this view. The publication of the theses within 2 months of martial law was an obvious sign that the power apparatus had not for a moment ceased to be aware of an eventual return to normal times, if we may say so. The theses were viewed with seriousness by members of the branch trade unions, which, as we know, had also been suspended on 13 December 1981, although their activities were in line with their statutory aims and the political principles of our Constitution. Solidarity leaders and functionaries ignored the proposals presented by the aforementioned committee, and it was not the first time they had behaved in that way. This was a pity because the theses not only proposed reasonable and conciliatory solutions, but also made it possible for those leaders and functionaries to save face when extricating themselves from the blind alley into which they had consciously or impetuously driven themselves. Convinced of their strength and boundlessly sure of themselves, they assumed that switching over to underground activities could be the only respone to the committee's proposals. This is what they did. They also demanded that Solidarity should be restored in shape to what it had been prior to 13 December 1981, probably merely in order to enable "trade unionist" Karol Modzelewski once again to shout at the PZPR and the power apparatus that "this would be their last fight."

Solidarity leaders and numerous activists -- both those who were interned and those who began to engage in conspiratorial activities during the state of martial law -- have proved that they are highly irresponsible and that they value their own interests and often excessive ambitions above the interests of trade unionism, the workers class and all the people. They have proved that they are incapable of drawing any reasonable conclusions from the reality in which we live. Last year they ignored all the warnings addressed to them by the PZPR leadership and the government. They laughed at them. Instead of pondering on what was bad in their policy when martial law was introduced, they began to accuse and attack the Military Council of National Salvation. Is it then possible to view them as responsible partners in a reborn trade union movement? We think that a politician who feels himself responsible for the destiny of the country must look for new partners. Solidarity leaders have gone too far to be able to act as architects or the backbone of a reborn trade union movement.

We think that as soon as legal and political conditions for a new trade union movement are ready it is necessary to turn to workers -- that is, to those who in July and August 1980 went on strike not against socialism, but against the distortions of socialist ideas. Let us recall: At that time they protested against the pooh-poohing of their views, against a formal and lip-service treatment of the workers class as the leading social force, against many features of the arrogance shown by various representatives of the power apparatus and against the trade unions of that time, which, in the opinion of workers, did not fulfill their appointed role. It is necessary to turn to these workers and ask them to take the organization of new trade unions into their hands. They should organize them by themselves, without the help of the false friends of the folk -- that is, without the help of advisors, many of whom wanted to ride to paradise on the backs of the workers. Anyone who in the past 2 years had meetings with workers and talked with them openly and as frankly as possible knows that -- ignoring the demagogues and artful dodgers, who are present in every community -- these workers as a rule represented mature and correct views. We are convinced that workers are able to become the best guardians of those values, the return of which they demanded so determinedly in the summer of 1980. They can do this themselves -- without the assistance of staff workers, that is, of those advisors most of whom had never seen the inside of a factory. Our workers need no members of the Social Self-Defense Committee KOR and the Confederation for Independent Poland. They need no Trotskyists, champions of the capitalist economy and other such people.

However, the question is at which point the process of trade unionism's rebirth should begin. Of many concepts and proposals we like most the one that states that a realistic evaluation of the country's political situation calls for abandoning the trade union structures that existed in Poland up to 13 December 1981. The advocates of this concept take the view that the trade union structures created after August 1980 -- which cannot be treated on an equal footing -- are sources of too many emotions to be able to serve as foundations of the trade union movement's future. They assert that the ground must be cleared of the practices that continued to destroy the foundations of our social system and of myths, political burdens, the excessive ambitions of functionaries and so on, and that only when the ground is so clear will it be possible to begin organizing a trade union movement which is really a crucial and influential factor in Poland's development in the eighties. We share this reasoning and we think that trade unionists of all colors, that is, members of the branch trade unions, Solidarity and autonomous trade unions, will be wise to conclude that the most prudent solution is to regard the trade union movement that came into being after August 1980 as a closed chapter of the story history of People's Poland. We think that well-conceived interest of the country and the workers requires that trade unionists should start building new trade unions and a new trade union structure whose base should in the first stage be a factory. The absence of a trade union in factories is already being keenly felt by workforces.

LONDON EMIGRE DAILY INTERVIEWS KOR'S LIPSKI

WA011000 London DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA in Polish 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Statements by Jan Jozef Lipski: "Why do I Return to Poland?"]

[Text] London, 14 Sep -- In connection with the news about the return to Poland of Dr Jan Jozef Lipski accused presently by the military junta -- together with other KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists -- of intentions "to overthrow by force the system" of the Polish People's Republic, the editor of TYDZIEN [DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA] approached him with the request of stating the motives by which he was guided. As is known, Lipski was arrested 24 hours after his return. The following is his reply to the editor's question.

The decision which I made to return, however, despite the preparations in Warsaw for the KOR trial, seemed unwise to many of my friends and I must make an attempt to defend it.

Let us begin from this -- that I am returning, for when I was leaving for London in May 1982 for post-operative tests and treatment, I had so decided and this has not changed to the extent that during this time I would abandon that intention.

The KOR trial, if it will actually begin, will have, in my opinion, a fundamental significance for the strengthening, creating, or perhaps even the weakening of certain conceptions about the last several years of Poland's history. The decision to take part in this event -- and while I am in Londo that is entirely up to me -- does not seem senseless to me, if it can only be assumed that I would have something to say at that trial.

Besides, it may be that the authorities will hold the trial behind closed doors or hold a "drumhead court-martial" ["na kiblu"], though I do not expect that. Even the latter may not be the worst if it will be responsible and exploited in a talented manner by our friends in the West.

This can, therefore, be described as a striving on my part for confrontation, which is not always held in good repute -- especially in Poland -- and I know that even for that reason many dazzlingly good Poles and people at a dizzying depth of understanding as well as the needs emanating from it -- will regard me as a terrorist or something of that kind. God be with them. They always knew better than I what to do, not only when KOR was being organized but also before and after. Thus it will be to the end of our lives.

I know one thing -- that the accusations against us by the junta are an absurdity -- and I do not want to agree that that absurdity or the fear of it will prejudice my return to Poland or non-return. I want to stand up to the absurdity -- though not for the first time in [my] life.

Also, I would not want to be treated as a simpleton who counts on pointing out the absurdity to the opposite side. That other side knows well that nothing needs to be proven to them; despite that, it can do with me and my friends almost anything that it wants. Almost -- for one still attaches a little weight to world opinion and even that of one's own people.

However, are not those who are already in the clutches of WRON [Military Council of National Rebirth] sufficient to stand up to the absurdity? Of course they could manage without me. We will manage even better together.

KOR was an institution as well as an idea. One of the elements of that idea was the assumption that we will be striving toward our aims without trying to use force. It can be said that it is small credit that one does not have force to use. But it is not quite that way. Even a small group can exert terror, and what can such a movement like the off-shoot KOR do. It is for this reason that we are against terror and we will certainly be presented as terrorists in order to smear and mar at the same time all that which constituted the credo of KOR.

KOR, on the other hand, was aiming simply toward two goals: toward democracy and independence, or toward independence and democracy, which should not be separated, and in today's Poland there is even no way to do so. However, we have always understood that these are distant goals which must be carried out step by step, in stages, by preparing the groundwork for them. We did not fool anyone into believing that this will be possible tomorrow -- and we did not make the bluff that we are so strong as to be able to arrange independence and democracy for Poland right away.

Thus, we struggled on a daily basis against abuses of the labor code, against lawlessness, and also against stifling thought and information, etc., through censorship. We did a great deal on the foundations for future independence and for future democracy. In addition, we more often shouted out that Majewski, Chomicki, or Kozlowski was beaten up and we hurried to take care of the beaten up person both out of love for the neighbor and out of love of Poland than we raised patriotic cries.

And for what we did, they will judge us though they will certainly pretend that it was for something else. It is worthwhile, too, to participate commendably in this great game for the memory of KOR. For it is not true that no one will believe "them."

KOR aroused great hatred and distaste not only in those who felt the threat of its work, but also in those for whom it was a pang of conscience that they had been passive, and at times even in those who simply felt envious and anxious that the growing authority of KOR was limiting their own ambitions.

I believe, however, that the majority of Poles will listen to every piece of news from the courtroom and will keep their fingers crossed for us and our families. Let them do this -- not, however, with the thought of favorable verdicts, for these are or will be already decided by the time the prosecutor reads the indictment. They should keep their fingers crossed so that in these moments we might not lack courage, that agitation might not paralyze the intellect, that memory might serve well when necessary and make associations unerringly.

The WRON will do a great deal so that our voices might not be heard. But they will be heard.

I also have an emotional motive for returning to Warsaw to the defendant's dock: I was there when KOR was born -- I want to participate in its final chapter. I have written a book about KOR; maybe it will manage to appear in time for the trial? But there will be no final chapter in it. Others should write it, in the underground and emigre press, in Polish and in other languages.

London, 14 September 1982

SEJM SOCIAL, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS MEET

LD302346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The 2-day meeting of the labor and social welfare and legislative work Sejm commissions has ended today with the adoption of the draft trade union bill.

Also today the commissions examined and subsequently adopted a draft bill amending the act of July 1974 on the alimony fund. The draft bill extends among other things the number of persons qualifying for benefit from the fund and increases to Z4,000 the limit of revenue per person in the family qualifying for benefits.

The Agriculture and Food Economy Commission today approved the deputies' draft bill on sociovocational farmers organizations. Tomorrow the document will be examined at the joint meeting of the agriculture and food industry and legislative work Sejm commissions. The draft bills grant the agricultural organizations not only the right to formulate opinion, motions and postualtes but also to initiate legal matters. The draft bill authorizes the sociovocational agricultural organizations not only to engage in service and production activities but also to exercise control.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONSIDERS TAXATION POLICY

AU301600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Taxation Policy Toward the Population"]

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee Presidium, chaired by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, was held on 25 September.

An introductory evaluation was made of proposals and draft laws worked out by the Ministry of Finance concerning taxation policy toward the population. Wide social opinion has for a long time indicated the absolute necessity for regulating this policy and determining clear principles behind it.

One of the basic conditions for a suitable taxation policy, as was mentioned during the course of the discussion, must be a perfection in the system of controlling and checking incomes. Taxation policy that both takes into account fiscal aims and ensures that the burdens of crisis are shared in line with principles of social justice, and which creates favorable development conditions throughout the national economy is acquiring great importance.

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee discussed the draft law on stabilization tax, whose aim should be to oppose the emergence of any excessive income differences within the community. A proposal to modify the tax on land, which is a drain on farmers' financial resources, was also debated. It was agreed that the future land tax reform should be preceded by an accurate analysis of the agricultural population's income, including an appraisal of the earnings of the rural and urban population. The date fixed for the passing of this reform will be in keeping with the general principle of basing agricultural policy on a stable economic and legal footing. The reform's nature, form and substance will be decided by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

All basic solutions in the sphere of taxation policy will, as was stated, be discussed at an earlier date with the appropriate social circles in towns and rural areas.

Committee Meets 30 Sep

LD302112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers met today, chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. At the session it was stated that the concept of operational plans has passed the test. The production of industrial goods governed by operational plans in the past 8 months decisively exceeds last year's level. The committee concluded that the experiences gained from the implementation of operational programs should also be used in steering the economy next year. The introduction of some government orders so that deliveries of goods essential for fundamental socioeconomic needs can be met, will serve the improvement of operational plans.

Issues connected with defining principles for calculating this year's allocations for works' welfare and housing funds at state enterprises, means and activities for using more effectively the licences purchased, as well as implementing inventions in industry were also discussed at today's Council of Ministers Economic Committee session.

STATE INTERVENTION IN ECONOMIC REFORM REPORTED

LD301310 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 82

[By Bohdan Ambroziewicz]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Sept -- There are three primary economic fields which call for state's intervention in so far as the implementation of the economic reform in Poland under the present circumstances is concerned. These are: raw and intermediate materials supplies, checks and control of inflation and counteractions against monopolization.

As far as the pace of preparation for economic reforms is concerned, Poland broke the world's all-high marks in this respect. January 1, 1983, has been set as the deadline for the comprehensive application of all the mechanisms of this reform. The present precipitation is estimated as a considerable one.

An objective assessment of the Polish experiment must take into consideration all the same the hard economic conditions in which it is taking place. The main obstacles are the death of raw materials and consumer goods.

That is why in ushering in such revolutionary novelties as the right of the enterprises to strike up horizontal deals for the flow of raw materials and other goods, the state has retained the right to intervene, for example to distribute the key raw materials on temporary basis, but in a way which would not establish bridgeheads for restoring the old behest-distribution methods.

As of the beginning of 1983 sought-after raw and intermediate materials will go to each producer who undertakes indispensable production, may he be private craftsman, work cooperative or state enterprise, said Minister for Economic Reform Wladyslaw Baka at a press conference held here this week.

Poland has embarked upon the economic reform in conditions of the run-away inflation. "Although no one will protect us against inflation, yet we do want lest it should be a two-digit one" [as received], said Minister Baka while announcing a government package of anti-inflationary steps.

The aim of the policy of moderate and monitored inflation is to adjust prices to the real production and market situation. It is planned that the state's intervention will assume the form of an anti-inflation tax or of an increased intermediate-value-turnover tax (in supply dealings between producers) to inhibit the producers from arbitrarily hiking the prices up without any justification. The state will be able, in this way, to control the movement of incomes and pursue social objectives so as not to harm the lowest-bracket wage earning people.

At present, free prices (de-controlled) cover some 50 percent of consumer goods, according to the minister, and some 75 percent of industrial supply prices (intermediate). The remaining prices are state-controlled and cover market basics and essentials.

Poland has taken off to the reform in conditions of shortages and a monopolistic structure of her economy. Now competition among state, cooperatives and private enterprises is the lynchpin of the reform. The Polish authorities are resolved, according to Minister Baka, to oppose monopolist practices. The Sejm (parliament) is scheduled to pass an anti-monopoly law still this year. But already now the government chose to set up an economic anti-monopolist group to launch a number of immediate steps.

GDANSK PARTY COMMITTEE DEBATES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD302218 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia [no date received] -- A party voivodship committee plenum in Gdansk has discussed problems of implementing the economic reform. Concern and anxiety at the too slow pace at which the reform is being implemented and lack of clear signs that the crisis is being overcome predominated the discussion. However, it was stated that this state of affairs must not be treated as an argument against the reform. We have only just embarked on its implementation and one cannot yet count on considerable results. Shortcomings of the legislative process in matters of the reform were criticized. A number of issues have not been regulated in a legal manner and executive instructions are not keeping up with the existing laws. Maritime economy, which is functioning in specific conditions, urgently awaits final settlement of the issue of foreign currency independence. The pace at which the reform is being implemented and results stemming from it vary in different enterprises. The situation is quite good in this regard in maritime economy; it is worst in the construction industry, where production continues to fall. The stimulation of social activity is becoming a more and more important factor for the success of the reform. This activeness will be insufficiently great as long as workers' self-managements are not universally reactivated, it was stated at the session.

MILITARY CONFORMITY TO PZPR RESOLUTIONS VIEWED

AU301412 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25/26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Maj Andrzej Fryszkiewicz report: "Preparations for the PZPR Accountability Campaign in the Armed Forces -- Party Activities Should Be Militant"]

[Excerpts] All party cells and organizations in the army will soon commence a complex and penetrating evaluation of the extent to which the tasks set by the ninth congress and by subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee, especially the seventh and ninth plenums, have been realized.

The accountability campaign, which is scheduled to start in October, is being preceded by a conference held by party committee executive boards and delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of National Defense leadership.

On 24 September a conference took place in Warsaw of members of the executive boards of party committees and delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress from the Warsaw Military District and the home air defense forces. General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces and vice minister of national defense, was present.

The correctness of essential and organizational measures undertaken by party organizations in the armed forces after the ninth party congress was pointed out during the discussion. Today, however, it is not enough merely to identify oneself with the important contents of congress documents since their social significance is determined above all vy every PZPR member and by primary party organizations, the meeting stressed.

At a time of open ideological warfare for our country's socialist present and future, the most crucial factors are a personal involvement in the political battle and an exemplary attitude for every day. A significant amount of suggestions and proposals concerning not only the internal but also the external functions of the party organization was one result of the ninth congress preparations in the armed forces. Some of these proposals relating to the armed forces were reflected in the new PZPR Central Committee instruction "concerning the tasks, competence and structure of the party political organs and party organizations in the armed forces." The majority of these proposals were in point of fact implemented by the communities who put them forward. The participants in the discussion also pointed out those proposals which for various reasons have not as yet been implemented.

In the present sociopolitical situation it is especially important to honestly answer the question of how effective is the militancy of party ranks in the face of massed enemy attacks launched by the adversaries of socialism.

In his speech, General of Arms Florian Siwicki, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, discussed the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country with particular reference to the question of defense. The general pointed out the domestic and international conditions of defense while emphasizing the danger which the hysterical anticommunist campaign recently unleashed by NATO countries, above all the USA, brings with it. While characterizing the insiduous plans of Western politicians, economists and strategists, the vice minister of national defense also drew attention to the direct links between their sinister activities and the clandestine and open works of extremists in Poland. Since the West is intensifying gigantic armaments, one of the basic tasks of the party organization in the armed forces is to ceaselessly encourage soldiers' collectives to consistently strengthen their ideological fortitude and perfect their combat skills and ideological militancy.

Taking into account the wide platform of cooperation between the army and the public, soldiers and, above all, party militants should be exemplary in agitating wide ranks of citizens into an active proclamation in favor of the Polish United Workers Party and the socialist state, General of Arms Florian Siwicki said.

The course of the discussion confirmed the intense ideological alertness of the party's members and candidate members in the armed forces, their candor with regard to all the problems of everyday life and the vitality of the primary party organizations. The absolute necessity for increasing militancy, increasing concern for the growth of the party and gaining the support of wide sections of military youth for the cause of the party, was once more emphasized by the discussion.

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS AT PZPR TARNOW MEETING

AU301403 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Ryszard Lis PAP report: "The Party's Tasks in the Approaching Accountability and Program Campaign"]

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee of Tarnow met in Tarnow on 25 September. The purpose of the talks was to establish the main goals of party cells and organizations in the Tarnow Voivodship in the commencing accountability and program campaign.

It was said that during the cmapaign, the effectiveness of our party activities, the transformations which are occurring in the party's work, the moral-political value of its cells and members and also the effectiveness of program and organizational influence must be subjected to deep analysis. This will enable us to find answers to the question: What kind of strength does the party present and what kind of activities would be undertaken in order to avoid making mistakes in our work, to effectively strengthen the party politically and organizationally, to increase its authority, and above all to gain social approval for all our program deeds. This has to be done in an exceptionally difficult and complicated socioeconomic situation.

It was said that the energetic activitiy of party members and organizations will make it possible to include in the socioeconomic stream of life that part of the community which has adopted an attitude of expectation and which has reservations toward all initiatives, including the idea of national accord. Party members must at the same time undertake firm battle against the political opponent, it was said. It was stressed that the present campaign should also be used to make an honest appraisal of the degree to which adopted resolutions, programs and conclusions have been implemented and to define a series of tasks resulting from the present sociopolitical and economic situation. These tasks should solve the important problems faced by working people. It is also necessary to restore the Leninist meaning to the principle of internal party democracy. All PZPR members must have the possibility of taking active part in shaping, implementing and controlling party decisions. It was said that this campaign, the most difficult one in the party's history, is a chance to increase the activeness of its ranks and to make its activities and leadership role credible in the eyes of the community. W. Mokrzyszczak drew attention to the dangers impeding the success of the acocuntability campaign posed by both the increasingly energetic political opponents and by the social moods intensified by the difficult supply situation and by the escalating speculation. In W. Mokrzyszczak's opinion, the campaign's chief aim ought to be to make party members and the community aware of the progressing renewal of sociopolitical life and of the fact that there is neither a return to the situation before August 1980 nor to the situation before 13 December this year. It is necessary to propagate among the community the party's arguments, connected, among other things, with the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES HOUSING COOPERATIVE MEETING

LD302050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has met with representatives of housing cooperatives. The organization was represented by a group of about a dozen employees and activists, as well as by Janusz Rogatko, chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives and Stanislaw Kukuryka, chairman of the board.

Also present at the meeting were party Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda and Deputy Premier Zenon Komender. During the meeting, the most essential issues related to the implementation of housing plans for this year and the forthcoming years were discussed. Referring to the backlog in the realization of this year's housing targets the speakers stressed that the existing state of affairs is only partly due to objective causes, which include a shortage of materials and of specialists.

It was pointed out that building sites continue to squander materials. The organization and productivity of labor leaves a great deal to be desired. Presenting the current difficulties, the speakers pointed out that in order to make possible the full realization of plans for housing it is necessary to overcome the existing barriers. In particular this means furnishing land earmarked for new estates, improving supplies of basic materials, streamlining organization and lowering building costs.

Discussing the variants of the assumptions of the plan for the years 1983-85 in the area of construction, it was ascertained that the plan ought to be formulated at a possible maximum figure, but at the same time it should contain a full guarantee of implementation, particularly a detailed balancing of the plans and the material means as well as technical amenities and execution.

In satisfying the needs for housing, a more important role, as was underscored, could be played by one-family housing which would commit the forces and means of the population to a greater extent than to date. In order to secure better development conditions for this type of construction, it is necessary to support social initiatives which are being undertaken at present, especially by the young, in the shape of setting up small cooperatives. However, this calls for ensuring empty plots on favorable conditions, for the provision of more satisfactory credit conditions and stepped up assistance from factories, and the organizing of proper supplies of materials.

The representatives of the cooperatives also reported on preparations for the national congress of delegates of housing cooperatives, which in November will resume the debate interrupted last December. Deputy Premier Zenon Komender spoke on the activities designed to implement the government programmatic assumptions for housing until 1990 with regard to changes of some precepts of the housing policy passed by the Council of Ministers on 28 June this year.

In the course of the meeting, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. He outlined government activities and undertakings, which are designed to create more favorable conditions for a gradual satisfying of the community's housing needs. At present a new housing program and principles of the state housing policy have reached the stage of social consultation. Decisions and decrees related to the new principles governing credit, financing and implementation of construction, adapted to conditions introduced by the reform, are being drafted. Among other things they provide for special priorities for cooperative dwellers' housing and for one-family housing, particularly when implemented in the form of compact developments. Work on decisions concerning the speeding up of the allocation of more satisfactory precepts for assistance to one-family housing in line with earlier announcements in the Sejm, is nearing completion.

The premier contended that a decisive role in housing is played by the optimal use of means earmarked for this purpose, rational use of existing material resources, and a wider commitment in the building of one's own dwellings, supported by assistance from state and work establishments. The premier urged representatives of the housing cooperatives to intensify their activities and their efforts and endeavors designed to better prepare and inaugurate housing investments, and to improve the management of existing resources. He also considered it necessary that the principles of a just allocation of new dwellings must be strictly observed in harmony with social feelings.

General Jaruzelski pointed out that in the final reckoning, the scale and pace in resolving the housing issue will be determined by progress attained within the whole national economy, particularly by the successful implementation of the plan for the years 1983-85.

URBANSKI ADDRESSES CONTROL COMMISSION SESSION

LD302056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Commission for Party Control of the Polish Army was devoted to an analysis of the discipline and moral and political attitudes of party members in army uniforms in the first 6 months of this year.

Taking the floor during the session Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Commission for Party Control, expressed appreciation for the activities of soldiers, party members, especially for their unwavering ideological, moral and political attitudes in the recent period. Jerzy Urbanski stressed the need for constant consolidation of the strength and militancy of party ranks. He also accepted the need for further increasing ideology and political and moral unity and for observing democratic centralism which, apart from democracy, also calls for party discipline.

MINING, ENERGY INDUSTRY FIGURES REPORTED

LD302222 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Good Results of Mining and Energy Industry" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Sep -- 15.9 million tonnes of hard coal were extracted in September, i.e. by 2 million tonnes more than in September, 1981.

During January-September, 142.5 million tonnes were mined, 83.20 million more than in the corresponding period of last year. Good work of miners allows for full satisfaction of (?demand) from power stations, industry and exports.

5.6 million tonnes of coal are stored in the coal yards of power stations, the amount sufficient to cover monthly production needs. Exports for the last nine months totalled 20.6 million tonnes, 7.5 million more than in the same period a year ago.

Good results have also been attained in strip mining of lignite. 26.8 million tonnes of lignite were extracted during the nine months of the year.

In the same period the economy was supplied with 10.2 billion cubic metres of natural gas (of this total 3.8 billion were imports from the USSR).

Demand for electricity was fully met in the past nine months. Produced were 84.5 billion kilowatt hours of energy.

Fourteen obligatory associations of producers were set up in mining and energy industry. Seventy-eight enterprises were accorded the status of public utilities as of 1 August, 1982, including all collieries, lignite mines, and gas and crude oil producers.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS WORK-FREE SATURDAYS

LD010832 Warsaw PAP in English 0730 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 1 Oct -- The RZECZPOSPOLITA daily reviews the proposal contained in the draft 3-year plan to temporarily resign in some enterprises and branches from free Saturdays and undertake work on those days on a voluntary basis and opined that "in our still extremely difficult economic situation the proposal is by all means worthy of attention".

The paper quoted expertises and assessments which speak of a drop in worktime by 8 and sometimes 14 per cent as a result of introducing three free Saturdays a month in 1981. It noted, however, that production often does not run smoothly for other reasons as well (lack of materials, limping coproduction, cuts in imports) and drew the conclusion that "the increased number of work-free days is not the most essential, yet significant cause of the slump in production in some branches and enterprises."

It also pointed out that "society views free Saturdays perhaps as the greatest social gain of the post-August period".

The daily suggested that work on the so-far-free Saturday should be introduced in those enterprises which have enough materials for production and where it brings measurable profit.

"The most important thing, after all, is to achieve the intended goal -- a growth in production, which must not necessarily be connected with the extension of worktime," the daily declared.

It suggested that the decision on the issue "should be left to enterprises, their crews, representative bodies and management and depend on the joint stand they agree upon".

PZPR'S MESSNER ATTENDS COAL INDUSTRY SEMINAR

LD301416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Slawomir (Herman) report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] The party organizations in the coking-chemical plant in Zabrze, the Institute for the Chemical Processing of Coal and the Koksoprojekt Design Office were the initiators of a meeting of representatives of 19 plants throughout Poland engaged in the chemical processing of coal, with the leadership of the Ministries of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry, Mining and Power Industry and Chemical and Light Industry, as well as representatives of the Planning Commission.

After many hours of discussion, with the participation of Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Zbigniew [illegible]ajda and representatives of the Ministries of Mining and Power Industry and Chemical and Light Industry a resolution was passed, in which we read:

Those assembled appeal to the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers to set up a working group composed of representatives of the interested ministries, (?including) competent representatives of the branch of the chemical processing of coal, in order to draw up a draft government resolution concerning the optimum processing of coal.

HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES DRUG SHORTAGE

AU301353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report on a statement given to an unspecified journalist by Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare: "More Foreign Currency for Drugs, Economizing Measures" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] During the recent government presidium session, decisions were made concerning, among other things, an improvement in the supply of pharmaceutical goods. It was decided to allocate essential foreign currency reserves for the production of basic pharmaceutical and sanitary articles and medical equipment and also to pay for imports of prepared drugs.

Minister T. Szelachowski says that problems concerning the supply of drugs were contained in the "Report on the Supply of Pharmaceutical Goods and on the Industry for These Products" which was presented during the government presidium session of 17 September. The situation varies. I wish to state with all due responsibility that hospital supplies have improved and on the whole are not bad. However, the situation looks considerably worse in out-patient medical services, where we can observe numerous irregularities in the use of drugs.

The availability of medical services and the community's increased knowledge about diseases and health are causing the demand for drugs to rise constantly. Measured in the value of drugs supplied, this growth was at a rate of 12 to 14 percent annually over the last decade, although the growth was not the same with all kinds of goods. Social needs still have not been fully met, despite a constant increase in the supply of drugs and sanitary articles. The entire purpose behind our efforts is to not let supplies get worse and to bring about a certain improvement in the most essential items. This is the area in which we wish to concentrate the pharmaceutical industry's activities.

The list of essential drugs, which was drawn up after consultation with numerous specialists, covers about 1,000 different ones, of which over 800 are manufactured domestically and the rest we import. The shortage in drugs at present covers about 260 different ones to varying degrees. Here, the most keenly felt shortage is the shortage of pain killers, some anti-biotics, anti-asthma drugs and bandages.

Having in mind the need to improve the situation, the government presidium placed the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Committee under an obligation to place appropriate foreign currency resources before the end of this year at the disposal of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and of those ministers who supervise drug production.

The journalist asked about thrift in management. This is an exceptionally important problem, the minister said. If we succeed in settling all matters connected with this, maybe it will turn out that the shortage of drugs is not so acute. Every one of us has a certain reserve of drugs at home in his drug cabinet which are no longer fit for use after a certain time and lose their potency. Facts show that unfortunately we quite often purchase drugs in excess. Nevertheless, the doctor has the most to answer for. If he excessively prescribes a drug which is available in a drugstore, the problem is not so bad, but it is worse when he indiscriminately prescribes a drug difficult to obtain when many alternative drugs are available. Sick people visit drugstores and become convinced that the supply is becoming worse and worse. The abovementioned list of the 1,000 most essential drugs will probably be increased next year by 200 more drugs. Together with producers, we will do everything to guarantee the continuous production of those drugs covered by the operational program, despite the country's unfavorable economic situation.

So we also foresee making periodic checks and making an official list of drugs -- in accordance with the needs of medicine and the possibilities of the pharmaceutical industry; patients will obtain these drugs on the principle of reimbursement, in force up to now. In addition, a list of drugs will be drawn up for which full reimbursement can be made, starting from 1 July 1983. A comprehensive appraisal of how correctly medicine is being applied in selected hospitals and out-patient centers will be introduced. This appraisal will be conducted by eminent specialists, and its results will be publicized throughout the country.

PARISHES INCREASED TO 40, TOWN CREATED

LD302328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] As from tomorrow, the number of parishes in our country will increase by 40. Two of these, [name indistinct] in Kalisz Voivodship, and (Radkow) in Czestochowa Voivodship, are coming into being for the first time. The remainder are being reinstated by the instruction of the Ministry of Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection. They were eliminated in the years 1975-77, when 275 parishes were abolished.

Also tomorrow a new town will be created: Poreba, separated from part of Zawiercia in Katowice Voivodship.

JARUZELSKI GREETS ZHAO ZIYANG ON NATIONAL DAY

LD010156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 01 Oct 82

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the PRC which occurs today, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram with congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

REPORT ON OLSZOWSKI CONTACTS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD302106 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Sep 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York 30 Sept. -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met here yesterday with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the U.N. headquarters.

The talk held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere referred to further development of comprehensive cooperation between the two states and current issues of the U.N. General Assembly session.

Minister Stefan Olszowski also met here with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to review prosperous cooperation between both countries and discuss trends of its further development in all fields, including economic cooperation in particular.

Similar issues were discussed during Minister Stefan Olszowski's meeting with Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback. During the talk it was stated that relations between Poland and Finland were successful.

It was stated unanimously that there were real possibilities for their comprehensive expansion in the interest of both sides and constructive European cooperation.

Chairman of the Polish delegation to the 37th U.N. General Assembly session and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski paid a visit yesterday to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to hold a longer talk with him.

Minister Stefan Olszowski expressed appreciation for efforts taken by the secretary general in favour of international peace and security which were also reflected in his report on the U.N. activity submitted to the General Assembly.

Javier Perez de Cuellar received with particular interest a report on the present social and political situation in Poland and steps taken to normalize and stabilize the situation.

Minister Olszowski also extended an invitation from the Polish Government to the U.N. secretary-general to visit Poland at a date suitable for him. The invitation was received with pleasure.

OFFICIALS SEEK EXTRADITION OF EMBASSY ATTACKERS

LD301900 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Sep -- On September 30, the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed official motions of the Polish Prosecutor General to representatives of the Embassies of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Swiss Confederation of the terrorist attack on the Polish Embassy in Bern: Florian Kruszyk, Krzysztof Wasilewski, Miroslaw Plewinski and Marek Michalski, as well as of Tadesz Workiewicz who cooperated in the preparation of the assault staying in Munich, the FRG.

PAP learnt that the FRG and Swiss authorities were also asked for legal assistance in the prosecution of the above mentioned terrorists.

In the meantime, representatives of the Polish Prosecutor's General office went to Switzerland to undertake, in agreement with appropriate Swiss authorities, actions aimed at an exchange of information on the circumstances and the course of the preparation and the carrying out of the assault on the Polish Embassy in Bern, on the perpetrators of the assault, as well as in order to collect necessary investigation material. After the completion of their work in Bern the representatives of the Polish Prosecutor's General office will also go to the Federal Republic of Germany for the same purpose.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON U.S. OPPOSITION TO SANCTIONS

AU301624 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP Washington report: "The U.S. Congress Tries to Reject the Sanctions Policy"]

[Text] An attempt will soon be made in the U.S. Congress to reject Reagan's sanctions policy, thus leading the United States away from an increasingly difficult and delicate confrontation with its West European allies.

The House of Representatives session will be presented with a bill which rejects the sanctions announced by the President toward the Soviet Union and also toward industrial firms in West European countries which are supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberian pipeline.

This bill has already been passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. On the threshold of a discussion due to commence, a group of congressmen representing both parties have appealed both to Congress and to the administration for support for the antisanction law. It is explained in the appeal that it is not a question of creating a confrontation between Congress and the President, who announced the sanctions, but of opening a way out of the policy, which is quite clearly contrary to the interests of the United States.

The efforts of the U.S. Congress are coinciding with a new attempt by West European countries to find a way out of the impasse in which the countries of the Atlantic alliance have found themselves as a result of Reagan's sanctions policy. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym proposed that a meeting of Western allies to form a joint stance concerning trade with East European countries and to make joint decisions to eliminate the sanctions be held in New York during a UN General Assembly session. In the opinion of the British foreign secretary, joint decisions are becoming all the more important because it is possible that the government in the FRG will change.

It is difficult to say how the Reagan administration will react. It is said in Washington that the stance of the White House is becoming less stiff than it was only several weeks ago and one assumes that Reagan would be willing to retract some of the decisions concerning sanctions if this could be achieved in a way which would completely save the President's face and not tarnish his authority.

Even if it reached the stage where sanctions are eased to a certain degree, this would not effect Poland in the first stage. It is impossible to detect any change in the administration's stance toward our country. And the "Polish issue" continues to be readily used to attack the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

LD301718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A Moscow gorkom delegation, led by Igor Ponomarev, paid a visit today to the seat of the Warsaw administration authorities. Welcoming the guests wholeheartedly the mayor of the capital city of Warsaw, Lt Gen Mieczylsaw Debicki underlined that the delegation of Soviet friends is the first foreign group received in the town hall since the imposition of martial law in Poland. He also expressed the hope that the meeting will be conducive to the enrichment of knowledge about the life of the Warsaw inhabitants and about the fundamental problems and difficulties which affect the community and the city authorities.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- An MSZMP Central Committee delegation led by Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee Economic Policy Committee today completed a 4-day visit to Poland. The delegation met members of our party leadership Tadeusz Czechowicz, Marian Wozniak and Manfred Gorywoda. The Hungarian guests held talks in the Warsaw and Lodz party committees and with party and economic activists from the Tarchomin pharmaceutical works Polfa and from the lace factory Falko in Lodz. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

PIG, CATTLE PROCUREMENT -- Today's issue of RZECZPOSPOLITA reports that the procurement of pigs and cattle last week amounted to 26,000 tons, that is 200 tons less than the week before that, but almost 35 percent more than in the same period last year, but 30 percent less than in 1980. There is a worrying drop in the procurement of milk. During the week, daily supplies fell by 1.7 million liters. The paper reports also on the procurement of grain, potatoes and eggs. Although the procurement of the first two is proceeding fairly rhythmically, the procurement of eggs is very bad and is smaller than last year. The reason for this is known: shortage of fodder on chicken farms which has been caused by the U.S. embargo on the deliveries of fodder to our country. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN REPORTED

General Assembly Speech

AU301044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Romanian Chief Delegate Presents Romania's Position Before UN General Assembly -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 30/9/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation, took the floor in the plenary meeting of September 29 in the morning of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

Highlighting that in the current session the United Nations is faced with serious problems of vital importance for the cause of international peace and cooperation, of independence and progress of all peoples, the speaker stressed:

International life has come to extreme tension. Armed fighting is going on in many zones of the world. The policy of domination, of spheres of influence, violation of nations' sacred right to freedom and sovereignty grows more intense. The arms race, especially the nuclear one, continues at unprecedented rates, the danger grows of a nuclear war which would jeopardize the very existence of human civilization. The world economic crisis becomes sharper, the gaps between the developed countries and the developing ones grow deeper. The contradiction between the rich and poor countries grows and sharpens, becoming more and more a fundamental contradiction of our time.

The settlement in the peoples' interests of the host of problems burdening international life, which have caused great tension in inter-state relations, requires that the governments, all peoples of the world should rally their forces and ever more closely collaborate for halting the dangerous course of international life, for the political settlement of the situations of war and tension, for the resumption and development of the policy of detente and collaboration, of independence and peace.

The ultimate duty of conscience of state and government leaders, of politicians of all beliefs is to lend a receptive ear to the vital aspiration of their own peoples and to the whole of mankind, to dedicate their energies to serving it, to be the truthful and active representatives of mankind's peace ideals, to stand out as untiring campaigners for their attainment.

This is the loftiest reason for the mission of the politician and statesman, the chance to impress his personality on the destiny of our time, to be a part of the history of this tormented time as a luminous figure of humanism and progress.

In the spirit of these major demands of contemporary world, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu take persevering action for improving the international climate, for finding political solutions -- meeting the interests of all the peoples -- to the big issues confronting mankind, for setting the interstate relations upon new, democratic and equitable principles. The frequent interviews and talks the Romanian head of state, President Nicolae Ceausescu has with leaders of other countries, with politicians everywhere, Romania's entire foreign activity are consistently aiming at collaboration and understanding among states, at conjugating all nations' efforts in view of eliminating forever force from interstate relations, of safeguarding the peoples' freedom and independence, the fundamental right of people and nations to live in peace, in a world of collaboration and understanding, free from weapons and wars.

The entire course of events highlights the undeniable fact that the grave phenomena that have generated and further fuel the present tension worldwide, the tensions in various domains of the international life, have been invariably underlain by the outdated policy of the use and threat of force, of domination and dictate, of the "law of the strongest," the Romanian minister highlighted next.

law." Today, more than ever before, the use of force is a double-edged weapon. Apart from the casualties and damage it causes, its condemnation by the public opinion, the peoples' vigorous solidarity with the victims of aggressions, the very results of an instance of force turn against those who use it.

Today, in a period of deep-going, revolutionary changes, of wide-scope mutations and of the resetting of the balance of forces on an international plane, of the achievement of a new world balance among various states and groups of states, the new system of international relations must be grounded on the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the home affairs of other peoples, the settlement of all international issues and differences by exclusively peaceful means. "No matter how difficult negotiations might be," President Nicolae Ceausescu has recently pointed out, "this way and only this way must be chosen in the settlement of issues, while military solutions and armed actions, always conducive to casualties and damage should be renounced since they cause great losses and suffering to peoples."

The skill and genius of statesmen in this domain can and must assert themselves at the table of negotiations, in the subtle and rational analysis of the ways to eliminate conflicts, of the means for understanding among nations, in finding mutually acceptable solutions, inclusive of the compromise of both sides, in the elimination of the factors generating confrontation, for safeguarding, understanding, friendship and collaboration among peoples. That was, is and will always be the great vocation of real politicians, to be recalled by history.

Choosing each time negotiatins instead of even the least important military, armed conflict, act must be taken everywhere and under all circumstances to follow a natural course through negotiations in view of preventing the military actions and not to open them in view of achieving peace after force has already been used, after human blood has already shed and casualties and damage caused.

After setting forth the consistent stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu as concerns the grave situation in the Middle East, our foreign minister has stressed that at present there is a need for an intensification of the political and diplomatic efforts in view of achieving a global, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the zone, grounded on the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue through acknowledgement of its right to self-determination, on ensured integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the zone. Setting out from the conviction that the settlement of the Palestinian issue is the key to peace in the Middle East, Romania considers that there is need for a Palestinian state to be set up alongside the independent Israeli state, and that everything be done for ensuring the peaceful coexistence of the two states, of all the states in the zone, each of them enjoying adequate guarantees concerning their independence and security. In the context, the speaker presented our country's stand of condemnation of the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon, of the atrocities committed in West Beirut, showing Romania to declare for the urgent withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the guaranteeing of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Of late, the Romanian minister said, proposals have been advanced for the settlement of the Middle East conflicts, proposals containing new elements and positive approaches and providing prerequisites for the intensification of the political-diplomatic activity with a view to attaining a global, just and durable solution to the situation in the region.

Romania, which has relations of friendship and collaboration with Iran and Iraq considers it necessary that the fights between the two neighbor countries should cease, that both sides' troops should withdraw to the international frontiers before the war and that a passage should be achieved to the political settlement of the questions between the two countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate Romania's solidarity with and active support to the stance and initiatives of Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding Korea's peaceful and independent unification.

At the current sesssion the General Assembly is to pronounce on the draft declaration on the peaceful settlement of international differences negotiated over the last three years. We consider that the endorsement by consensus of that document will be an important, concrete step toward strengthening the UN capability for effectively contributing to preventing conflicts and solving peacefully the differences among nations.

Romania's initiative on the strengthening of interstate good neighborliness pursues the same aim of consolidating international peace and security by encouraging the development of relations of collaboration and understanding among neighbor states.

The cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the Romanian minister stressed, is today a central issue for the whole mankind. Life on earth, the civilization built on our planet along the millennia are in danger.

Arming is a dramatic and absurd waste of the planet's assets and of mankind's work, a terrible factor of pauperizing the peoples at a time when two thirds of mankind painstakingly ensure their existence, an obstacle to civilization.

Although from the rostrum of the recent General Assembly special session on disarmament the states' representatives highlighted the danger threatening mankind, the session failed to adopt resolutions conducive to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the basis of a global programme, the speaker said. We consider that proposals of outstanding importance were (?adopted) at the special session which should be taken into consideration with a view to identifying the common elements that should underlie the drafting of the global disarmament programme and should be examined by working bodies on disarmament.

The speaker enlarged upon Romania's concrete proposals for the halting of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament. [passage indistinct] adopting measures of disarmament in Europe, dissolving military blocs, turning the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons.

As a European country, the speaker said, Romania steadily campaigns for security and cooperation on the continent, for the Madrid meeting, once resumed, to proceed in a fruitful and constructive manner, agree on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, contribute to the integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, and ensure the continuity of the CSCE process.

The speaker showed that within the world disarmament campaign Romania recently hosted in Mamaia an important meeting of public opinion representatives, attended by representatives of nongovernment organizations from the majority of the European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, who made a constructive and productive exchange of views on the concrete means of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The current division of the world into rich and poor countries, an outcome of the long-lasting policy of imperialist and colonialist domination, just as the maintenance of inequitable and unjust interstate economic relations entail serious economic anomalies and generate tension in international life, dwarfing, sometimes to annihilation, the results of the economic and social efforts made by the developing countries, deepen the economic gaps between the rich and the poor countries, the Romanian minister stressed. Unfortunately, the conferences and meetings held [passage indistinct] yield results. Urgent actions are needed to agree, by international negotiations, on efficient measures to speed up the developing countries' economic and social progress, revigorate the economic activity carried on internationally establish new-type interstate relations grounded on equity and justice, on mutually advantageous economic relations, the developing countries' unhampered access to modern technologies being thus ensured. Romania considers that in this respect the undelayed [passage indistinct].

Meets Counterparts

AU302035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 30/9/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania who is attending the proceedings of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly had separate interviews with the ministers of foreign affairs of Norway, Greece, Austria, Indonesia and Italy. During the talks, reference was made to questions related to Romania's relations with the respective countries in the political, economic and other domains of common concern. Views were also exchanged on the international questions on the agenda of the session.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES GUADELOUPE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU302030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1982 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met on September 30 with Guy Daninthe, secretary-general of the Parti Communiste Guadeloupeen, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Parti Communiste Guadeloupeen and the wish was expressed to further develop the fine relations between them in the interests of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration among nations. Aspects of the international life were also approached.

DOBRESCU BIDS FAREWELL TO FINNISH CP CHAIRMAN

AU302031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1982 -- Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, left Bucharest on September 30 after paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

PETRESCU ATTENDS PRC ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

AU302038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1982 -- On the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association and the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave a banquet on the evening of September 30. Cheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, other officials were on the attendance.

In their addresses, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship association and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Chen Shuliang pointed at the significance of the celebrated event and to the achievements scored by the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, in the work of socialist construction, were highlighted. Referring to the growing course of the relations of collaboration between the parties of the two countries, between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, the speakers pointed, in the context, to the special role of the summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing. On the occasion, toasts were proposed for the further development of the friendship between the two parties and countries, for the prosperity of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

'NO LESSENING OF TENSION' FORESEEN FOR U.S.-USSR

LD302226 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Commenting on the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz, President Reagan said that the talks confirmed that the two superpowers respect each other. This formulation makes one wonder what this respect is based on in view of the fact that the relations between the two superpowers have never been so bad since the war. Obviously it is based on nothing other than the balance of power and fear which enables them, nobody knows for how long, not to make concessions to each other unless it is in their special interest.

In its policy to Moscow, Reagan's administration proceeds from the conviction that it is much more difficult for the Soviet Union to endure the arms race and that this will be enough for the Soviet leadership to behave in a more conciliatory way toward the United States and its increasingly widespread presence in the world.

It has been shown, however, that the assessment made by Reagan's administration is wrong. The time has come when the Soviet Union, although facing various difficulties, has almost reconciled itself to the fact that no agreement is possible with Reagan's administration. Twenty months of Reagan's stay in the White House is sufficiently long a period to arrive at this conclusion.

President Reagan continues to argue that his policy toward Moscow has been successful. The American President supports this view with the argument that in the past 20 months the Soviet Union has not expanded its military presence by an inch. The American West European allies, however, do not share Reagan's assessment about the success of the American policy toward the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the United States' policy has compelled the West European countries to confront Reagan directly on the very question of relations with Moscow.

Siberian gas, the supply of which Western Europe is vitally interested, has practically destroyed the unbreakable links which have existed since the war between Western Europe and the United States. Economic interests were stronger than allied solidarity, while America is unable to compel its allies to obey. France, Great Britain, Italy and the FRG, the key American allies in NATO, have ignored Washington's threat against their firms which are supplying equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline. Haig's successor, Shultz, said a few days ago that the dispute between the United States and its European allies is not worth discussing. At about the same time, President Mitterrand criticized America in an unprecedented manner. Many Americans, too, consider that the balance of Reagan's policy toward Moscow and his uncaring attitude toward the European allies is more than disastrous.

Now there is also the question of whether there will be any change in American-West European relations after the expected changes in Bonn. Some analysts consider that Kohl's government will honor the agreements with Moscow because otherwise it would disturb relations with its neighbors. On the other hand, there is the question of how long that government will stay in power.

So far, Moscow has avoided encouraging disagreements between the United States and West European countries. After the latest and sharpest attack on Reagan and his entire policy by official Soviet personalities the Soviet Union has obviously decided to hit back at Reagan whenever it has the opportunity. This may not necessarily lead to a new exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers but it is quite certain that a lessening of the existing tension cannot be expected either.

LC FORUMS, PRESS DISCUSS KONCAR CONTROVERSY

LCS Endorses Resignation

AU271810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 82 p 3

[I. Torov and D. Radevic report on the session in Belgrade of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, 23 September]

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia was informed of the positions of the LCY Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade in connection with Rade Koncar's resignation. Bearing in mind the assessments and proposals which Rade Koncar advocated in connection with his resignation, as well as their ideopolitical meaning, the presidium fully endorses the positions of the Belgrade City Committee.

In his speeches in the discussions in the communal and city committees and their presidiums, Koncar fully developed his critical positions, which basically mean that he advocates a unitarian-centralist organization of the LCY. He neglects almost completely the multinational nature of our community and advocates that kind of unity in which the dimension of the equality of our peoples and nationalities would sooner or later be lost.

In the serious economic and social difficulties in the widest sense of the word, the League of Communists is responsible for initiating a critical discussion and work for changing social relations, rejecting in this connection all the false alternatives including on the one side an apologia of what exists and on the other an alleged radical criticism, such as is advocated by Rade Koncar.

The presidium assesses that the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade before making its final decision invested all the necessary efforts to convince Koncar, through patient and persistent work, that his positions are untenable. Therefore, the decision of the city committee is the result of a truly democratic procedure.

Belgrade LC Debates Issue

AU282043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 82 p 4

[I.T. and D.R. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Sep -- Following a discussion lasting nearly 7 hours in which 18 speakers participated, the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists unanimously accepted Rade Koncar's resignation from the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists and from its presidium. At the same time, the committee adopted, with one opposing vote, the views in which it is emphasized, among other things, that Rade Koncar himself bears the entire political responsibility. The committee concluded that, by insisting on his views, which were politically appraised at today's session, Koncar in fact excluded himself from the ranks of the city committee and its presidium. It was proposed to the New Belgrade Communal Committee of the League of Communists to examine the political justification for Koncar's continued membership in that communal committee.

As is known, Koncar submitted his resignation after the 12th LCY Congress and the congress' refusal to adopt the amendment on a new organization of the League of Communists on the production principle. Because, at the time of his resignation, Koncar also failed to submit an explanation of his withdrawal, as the Presidium of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists explicitly requested, the committee, at its session, first heard his statement in which he said, among other things, that since the congress he has not addressed himself to the information media and tried to avoid providing any opportunity for polemics or possible manipulations until he can state his views at a session of the city committee.

Koncar first of all rejected the appraisals of his behavior by the presidium and in statements by some officials. Explaining why he submitted his resignatinn, Koncar said that his resignation is not an expression of emotions, defeatism or blackmail. "I have submitted my resignation because of the sense of my share of responsibility for the difficult situation in which we, as a country, now find ourselves: That is, not because I might have contributed to that situation but because I have kept my silence too long and have behaved opportunistically and showed an inclination to compromise. It is because at this time I cannot assume my share of responsibility for a way out of this situation since, in the highest LCY forums, there is no unity in the appraisals of the causes of the crisis and, accordingly, there is also no readiness to move to more radical action which, in my opinion, represents the only solution."

Explaining the proposed views of the city committee, Prvoslav Ralic first of all asked: What is it that Comrade Koncar wants to achieve in this way and why does the city committee disagree with him? He is testing the city committee's readiness to accept his explanation of the situation in which we find ourselves. This explanation is aimed at questioning the individual decisions of the 12th LCY Congress. He uses the city committee as a means for trying out his ideas.

According to Ralic, there is only one personal argument that justifies him: It is the argument that he wants a political struggle for his views. But with whom will he wage this political struggle if, among other things, he no longer wants to wage it with the people together with whom he was recently elected to the city committee and its presidium? Is there room for this struggle outside the organized League of Communists? "With this resignation of his, Koncar has mixed up the goals and the people to such an extent that the goals have become bigger than the people. Such 'higher goals' to which people are only a means have always disgraced themselves in the communist movement."

According to Ralic's claims, Koncar's exaggeration is a consequence of real social problems. Disintegrative processes are evident. This is not questioned. There are such problems. What is questioned is the principle, the method, the goal and the forces which are offered for solving this problem. We are all aware of the fact that all those ideas which are aimed at integration and at emphasizing the class principle have a chance in the tension of disintegrative trends. Nevertheless, it is something else that is involved in this connection: The tendency to make the LCY a loose coalition of republican organizations cannot be answered with the thesis about the need for such a united LCY which, in an exaggerated emphasis of the old ways and in the practice of the tested production principle, would push aside the importance of the national principle of organization....

"I think that Rade Koncar has erred: Instead of seeking the truth about our economic and ideological-political situation -- and a seeker of truth knows that dialogue, discussions and collective ideological creativity within the party are a path to truth -- because of the way in which he wants to hold discussions in the League of Communists and by making his resignation dependent on that, he has become the hunter, that is, someone who fears for the future of the people and who defends the people from a danger that he alone perceives. At the congress, Koncar said that, should his amendment be rejected, he would conclude that he had grossly erred in his appraisal and evaluation. The congress did not adopt the amendment but Koncar even now does not think that he has erred. He wants a radicalization of the appraisals made by the congress and he wants it immediately. Political thinking of this kind is impossible in the League of Communists. Objectively considered and regardless of any subjective views, this is a method which leads to a struggle for power and that struggle cannot be waged in the League of Communists."

Tihomir Tomicevic pointed out that, at this session, he cannot decide in favor of the presidium's or Rade Koncar's views. In his opinion, Rade Koncar has very openly set many of the tasks which the city committee presidium itself has also determined and which do not differ except in some political characterizations. He reproached the presidium for having discussed these questions for a long time. "I agree that Comrade Koncar has opened up some problems quite crudely but in the same way I also agree that, whether anyone wants to admit it or not, he raised certain extraordinarily important questions which burden the LCY as a whole."

Bosiljka Radulovic rejected any idea that the New Belgrade Communal Committee of the League of Communists has been manipulated. Answering doubts that the amendment submitted by Koncar at the congress really represented a conclusion reached by New Belgrade communists, Bosiljka Radulovic informed the committee that the amendment had been unanimously adopted by their conference. However, immediately after the congress, we criticized the second part of Koncar's statement at the congress.

Koncar Stands by His Appraisals

Taking the floor once again, Koncar said that he had expected the 12th congress to be a turning point. I began to fear that we might be moving into a democracy in which we would talk about what we want to have but, at the same time, would not change anything.

Koncar said that the League of Communists, as the vanguard of the workers class, should be more highly developed and stronger. We live in a period of increasingly great disproportion between the production forces and production relations. And anyone who has wanted to has filled this vacuum, including liberals, unitarianists, technocrats, bureaucrats, all enemies....

He repeated that he does not oppose the constitutional concept of the republics and provinces but he expressed his disagreement with the existence of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists. We have a common interest, he said, a common fate and common past and for this reason I do not agree with the federalization of the League of Communists.

Koncar rejected all criticisms that he is burdened by the ambitions of personal vanguardism and leaderism and that he is an enemy. He requested the city committee to accept all this as an expression of dissatisfaction and feeling of revolt because of the existing situation and as an expression of his desire to initiate the party discussions on all serious problems. He expressed his readiness to bear his share of responsibility as well as a share of the burden. It is his wish in the future to work at his working position where he will contribute to the party's action in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. But he is not willing to hold a position and continue to explain to the people something about which he is not himself convinced.

In conclusion, Koncar said that he stands by his appraisals and views because, as he put it, so far no one has yet convinced him to the contrary.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the city committee, spoke next and said that, until the last hour, he had been convinced that this situation would be resolved more easily and painlessly and that the importance that it has assumed should not be attached to it. Stambolic said that it was believed too strongly that talks would be helpful. However, matters have taken a different course and the disagreement has become deeper and deeper. All efforts have failed to produce results.

I must say, Stambolic said, that (not accidentally) this matter has assumed such importance and even won sympathies because the essence of the entire situation, which has not been finally and definitely cleared up, has not been [words indistinct].

According to him, Koncar is the result of a situation which, in his case, is spreading. It is in such situations that waverers and those who see a way out only in difficult ruptures and spontaneous social development appear. As always, the question is what are the ideological-political positions on which the answers are sought. As far as Koncar is concerned, the justified criticisms have obviously been replaced by an effort which creates the appearance of a radical revolutionary progressiveness that offers nothing more than a unitarianist-centralist-Stanlinist concept. The sight of the fact is lost that the LCY is a party of the peoples and nationalities and that it is a party of such communities which must develop on the basis of self-management. It must be no means be forgotten that, as far as the LCY is concerned, self-management is the only way of life in this society.

Ivan Stambolic further pointed out we must not abandon ourselves to the blows of spontaneous development. What and whose reaping is being prepared by such rash actions? To whom is the door being opened? This is obviously an action to destroy the unity and undermine the action capability of the LCY. It is someone who comes into conflict with the LCY that chooses this kind of action. This kind of pressure can deprive the LCY of its revolutionary soul, destroy its unity and push it to the sidelines of developments. This is no longer a mere criticism of shortcomings and deformations but a clear step toward waging a political struggle for positions. In this country no one can be some kind of vanguard to anyone or a basis of unity. Since the time of its formation, the Yugoslav communist party has been called Yugoslav and it has been Yugoslav from that moment when it accepted the national principle of organization. In such a vanguard of the workers class, the norms of internal party life and behavior must be respected. Rade does not think that there is a crisis but that the system and the society have crashed.

In conclusion, Stambolic proposed that Rade Koncar's resignation be accepted and stressed that there is no need to go beyond that because Knocar himself said that he would continue to struggle for the party goal. Everything depends on him from now on.

Press Reviews Koncar 'Case'

AU291812 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1656 26 Sep 82 pp 9-10

[Milan Milosevic article: "From Amendment to 'Case': Koncar's Resignation"]

[Text] Political life in Belgrade this fall has been characterized -- in addition to the great social problems and no matter how many efforts may have been made to it -- by discussions about the views of Rade Koncar and about everything that happened at the conclusion of the 12th LCY Congress when this well-known Belgrade communist of the middle generation attracted attention by suddenly offering his resignation as a consequence of a rejected amendment. Since then, he has been a frequently mentioned figure perhaps more because of the "insistence on responsibility" than because of the substance of the amendment.

During the summer, Koncar's basic views were disputed many times both from the practical political and from the theoretical viewpoints. The political criticisms addressed to him varied from mild reprimands for his emotional action to charges of breaking up the League of Communists in the republic and even to an open political discussion which is in progress in the [Belgrade] City Committee even as we write this.

Let us briefly recall what has happened. At the final plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress, Koncar proposed that the LCY Statute be supplemented by a provision which would prescribe the formation of action conferences of the League of Communists' as a permanent form of activity which would have the right to adopt political positions and binding decisions, in the work organizations with a large number of basic organizations.

Disintegrative Factors

What is involved here at first glance is the introduction of the production principle in the party organization. Discussions about this have been held previously and certainly during the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress. However, what is involved now is a step further. Simply expressed, the introduction of this principle in the so-called large systems would lead, for instance, to the formation of the League of Communists of Yugoslav railways. Instead of a republican division, we would have a division of the party by branches of production activities.

Koncar proposed his amendment on behalf of New Belgrade communists. However, the denouncement has shown that his nevertheless does not concern the entire but only a part of the New Belgrade party organization. Koncar explained his proposal with the fact that federalism in the LCY is an evident phenomenon, that we have a political territorialization and that we have set up no barriers to federalism through the LCY Statute. He concludes that a number of disintegrative factors are active in the society, that these factors are certainly active in the associated labor and that they are often helped or tolerated by the sociopolitical communities. He has not renounced these arguments of his to this day and, judging by the documents prepared for the session of the Belgrade City Committee, he has radicalized some of his claims.

Explanations Are Needed

Koncar later denied that he had maintained that the territorial method of organization should be abolished and claimed that he only wanted this to be supplemented by the so-called production principle. In accordance with the final tune of his congress speech, he has insisted on resignation and claimed that this is not a matter of emotions, as Mitja Ribicic remarked at the congress itself, but the result of reflection. Mitja Ribicic further sharpened his appraisal by stating that positions would have to be adopted about Koncar's thesis.

On 5 July, that is 6 days after the congress, Koncar wrote two brief letters, one to the New Belgrade Communal Committee of the League of Communists and another to the Belgrade City Committee. In one of them he requested that "his fitness be evaluated" and in the other he requested that "his statements in the discussion" at the congress and especially his views on the federalization and territorialization of the League of Communists as well as his view on the need for a radical change in the actions and behavior of communists and on strengthening specific responsibility "be appraised." He claimed that a state of emergency should be introduced in the League of Communists and, at the session of the city committee presidium, he said that the congresses have failed to justify expectations and that in the League of Communists radical measures should be taken in the cadre policy along the entire line from the work organization to the top of the state and the party.

The talks continued and multiplied and Koncar remained convinced that he acted well. And although it has been stated in these talks that a majority of the questions he raised are considered -- now as well as prior to the congress -- to be questions of enormous importance, that they are not new, unknown or being raised for the first time and that they require discussion and clarification, Koncar gives the impression that they are primarily his questions. The basic difference is in the methods in which discussions are held, in the positions from which statements are made and in the goal which one wants to achieve. In addition to these questions, there is one more: Does anyone have the right of appropriating for himself the vanguard in political discussions and rejecting dialogue?

Questions Are Not New

Koncar stands by his appraisals and has announced that, at the session of the city committee which began on Wednesday morning just at the time when the last pages of this journal were being composed, he would explain what he has decided in his thinking but he refuses to give members of the city committee presidium any details of what he will say.

This is the beginning of the final act. Everything has come even to such a strongly disputed point which now appears as the key condemnation of Koncar's statements and views, that is, to the claim that he directly or indirectly negates the need for the existence of the republican Leagues of Communists and thereby questions one of the essential achievements of the revolution, the guaranteed equality of the peoples and nationalities which is also now an indispensable instrument in the hands of the workers class in protecting the development of socialist self-management. On the basis of the first sentences uttered at the session of the city committee, it has not yet been possible to obtain a complete impression of what goals Koncar has wanted to attain. But there is one impression: It is a discussion which is manifold and uneven and which shows indications of being a long one.

FEDERAL CHAMBER VIEWS KOSOVO, ECONOMY, AMNESTY

LD292330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber met today for the first time since the summer recess. The session was chaired by Dr Anton Vratusa. The delegates debated the results of the business activity of organizations of associated labor in the first 6 months of the year and the coordination of personal incomes with the results of work. Much interest was caused by the debate on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Conclusions on this emigration will be adopted at the next session of the Assembly's Chamber.

The Federal Chamber today adopted the statement in connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut, as well as a number of new legislative regulations and decisions. The law on amnesty, adopted in urgent procedure, evoked particular attention.

A significant part of the debate at today's session was devoted to the business activity in the first 6 months and to the trends in personal incomes in the past 8 months. The report on the implementation of interventionary laws which restrict general and joint consumption was not debated today.

Djordje Jakovljevic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy, presented data about the total resources for the personal incomes, which in August were 4.9 billion dinars, or 6.4 percent, less than in June. The greatest reduction was in Montenegro -- as much as 20 percent. In the economy, the bulk of personal incomes in August fell by 2 percent and in the noneconomic sphere by 4 percent, Jakovljevic said, Not everybody, however, behaved as we had agreed. For instance, the work communities of banks and financial organizations increased personal incomes in August incomes by 4 percent and had thus to a large extent diminished the positive results of the entire economy, Jakovljevic said.

On the basis of the debate, the Federal Chamber adopted relevant conclusions. They noted that in the first 6 months of 1982, the policy of socioeconomic development, and within the framework of this policy, also the policy of acquiring and disposing of the income and of the net income and of the distribution of funds for personal incomes, was not implemented as determined by the 1982 resolution. This means that in many spheres the existing way of behavior should be changed.

The Federal Chamber backs sociopolitical activity taken to coordinate the growth in personal incomes and resources of joint consumption with the growth in the net income.

The chamber believes that on the basis of the existing legislative regulations which regulate these problems (Law on Associated Labor and the law on rehabilitation and on the cessation of organizations of associated labor), the relevant organs will take measures of protecting self-managing rights and social property.

The chamber believes it necessary that workers in basic organizations of associated labor and self-managing business organs increase their activity and responsibility in implementing the policy of disposing of income and net income and the distribution of funds for personal incomes determined by self-managing general acts, self-managing compacts and social agreements.

In this context it stresses the need for activity for the coordination of the trends of personal incomes with the trends of net income being also linked with efforts to perfect the system of the distribution of income in organizations of associated labor and work communities, and to ensure greater material interest of workers for better work, greater production and productivity, lower material costs and more rational use of social means.

In this activity a special role is played by trade union organizations, by the League of Communists and by other sociopolitical organizations in associated labor and in sociopolitical communities, as well as by Chambers of Economy and other associations of associated labor.

The delegates then paid attention to th question of the forceable emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The debate on this subject began with the speech by Delegate Zvonko Spoljar who spoke on behalf of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations and on behalf of the Committee for Internal Policy.

"Pressures exerted on Serbs and Montenegrins, Spoljar said, as well as discrimination against members of other nations and nationalities on the part of Albanian chauvinists in perfidiously conceived and implemented forms from direct pressures for emigration, for the sale of property at below market price, to indirect pressures in the form of beatings, provocations, rape, damage to property and crops, desecration of monuments and sacred objects, right down to discrimination in obtaining employment, realization of the rights, interests and obligations in procedures before administrative and other state organs, as well as judiciary protection and use of language and script, and so forth, have been going on, unfortunately, over a long period of time, while the responsible and widespread institutions of the political system have failed in carrying out their legal rights, obligations and responsibility.

What one has in mind, first and foremost, are not only the institutions on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but also other responsible institutions outside the province.

Opportunist behavior, he went on, has basically marked many of these institutions and in some cases even direct reactionary activity by individuals in these institutions has become manifest.

Spoljar then said that the assembly committees have voiced the demand to make the question of responsibility of all institutions and individuals more incisive, both in Kosovo as well as in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the federation, which, with their activity or their behavior, could exert an influence on the emigration under pressure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

It was also stressed that it is necessary, in order to stabilize the entire economic and political relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to work in particular for the development of the material basis of the economic and social development and a better use of the existing production and other capacities in Kosovo, an increase in labor productivity, speedier resolution of economic problems, self-managing linking and associating with associated labor in the whole of the country, implementation of the socioeconomic and other self-managing relations, resolution of the unemployment problem, creation of the conditions for training and retraining the working people, and, in line with the needs of associated labor, the development of the cultural, scientific, educational, sports and other forms of cooperation.

Zvonko Spoljar informed the delegates that on the basis of all the views presented so far, relevant conclusions will be prepared for the next session of the chamber.

Jozo Bodruzic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) said that it is difficult to appreciate that emigration started a long time ago as a result of the crudest pressure exerted by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. It is, however, even more difficult to realize that it still continues, although to a lesser extent. It is not pleasant to hear some dissonant approaches to this problem, as this can objectively weaken the action capability of organized socialist forces in the resolute settling of accounts with counterrevolution, Bodruzic said. This only demonstrates that today we need even more resolute and organized activity by all organized socialist forces in Kosovo and more widely, above all in the ranks of the Albanian nationality.

At the start of his contribution, Delegate Batric Jovanovic (Montenegro) said that the problem of forced emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was the most serious current political problem in our country. He emphasized that for more than 15 years Albanian chauvinists and separatists had been carrying out various types of psychological and physical terror against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, forcing them to leave.

"This dark side of Kosovo reality, Jovanovic said, remained covered in a veil of secrecy until last year's anti-Yugoslav rebellion, and this only served to encourage Albanian separatists and chauvinists and to discourage Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Now everyone in our country knows, as well as many people in the world, that the force exerted against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo was serving the genocidal plan of Enver Hoxha, master of Albania, and his Kosovo followers, of an "ethically pure Kosovo," which they dreamed, would one day form part of "greater Albania." Let us look the truth in the face: the greater part of that plan has already been carried out."

In this connection Batric Jovanovic gave official statistics according to which between 1961 and 1981, 125,508 more Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo then moved there. In the same period more Albanians also left Kosovo than moved there, but that figure is much smaller, 1,097. According to statistics from the Serbian Secretariat for Internal Affairs, between last year's census and 31 August this year, 9,302 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo registered their move to Serbia. According to statistics from the Republic Institute for Statistics, which Jovanovic also gave, another 1,800-2,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left for various parts of our country in the same period, but up to the end of August this year no formalities of recording moves had been carried out.

"On 31 Agust 1982, the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo formed about 14.8 percent of the total population of the province, compared to 27.5 percent in 1961," Jovanovic noted.

Jovanovic went on to say taht hostile elements in Kosovo, in parallel with their action aimed at creating an "ethically pure Kosovo", had "also poisoned the souls of young Albanians with anti-Yugoslav propaganda."

Recalling that the process of forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins still continues, he emphasized that our working people and citizens are angry that respect for the SFRY Constitution in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has still not been ensured, for there can be no discussion of improving the political and security situation as long as this phenomenon has not been eliminated.

Saying that the current most responsible leaders of Kosovo are making great and sincere efforts aimed at putting an end to the activities of Albanian chauvinists and separatists, Jovanovic pointed out that this is not at all easy, because there is still quite a lot of passivity in Kosovo. He explained, this passivity by the fact that "many organs in Kosovo are not resolute and effective in the struggle to establish compete peace, order and security," adding that he thinks that "those people are right who consider that this lack of effectiveness is caused by opportunism among part of the membership of the Kosovo League of Communists."

It seems that opportunism among part of the membership of the Kosovo League of Communists is very much aroused by the fact that people from the previous Kosovo leadership, those at the head, received nothing more than symbolic punishments for the so many dangerous consequences of their incorrect work. Among the people, the question is being raised, Jovanovic went on, of why the Kosovo representatives in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation did not bear any consequences for their actions when everyone knew that they had taken part in creating this or that policy in Kosovo. People would have been much more in favor of much milder sentences than those pronounced on young people who had really been misled, and much stricter sentences for those who had in any way allowed this indoctrination as a result of their negligence.

Emphasizing that salvation lies only in togetherness in our country, as a multinational community, Batric Jovanovic finally called for a start to thorough work on renewing the broken links and bridges in Kosovo so that the situation in the province turns in favor of brotherhood and unity as soon as possible, for this is also in the deepest interests of all Albanians in Kosovo.

An investigation of the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must be objective, comprehensive and without emotions and encumbrances. Any one-sidedness, distrust or rashness might lead to superficial assessments and superficial measures. Unfortunately, discussions up to now, Aslan Fazlija (Kosovo) said, have often been fraught with such shortcomings. The assertion by Albanian nationalists and irredentists that all departures from Kosovo are a consequence of economic and social conditions is unacceptable, Fazilja said, but the assertion which Serbian chauvinists want to promote, that all departures are as a consequence of pressure exerted by all Albanians against the Serbian population, is also unacceptable.

The situation has not calmed down in relation to emigration, when compared with the earlier period, especially on the question of emigration as a result of direct or indirect political, psychological or physical pressure, Aslan Fazlija said, emphasizing that a large number of those who applied to move changed their minds, and that there are about 50 people who have declared that they want to return.

Assessing the report on the discussion which took place on emigration in two assembly committees in advance of today's Federal Chamber session, Aslan Fazlija said that there are major shortcomings in the work method, the simplification of the problem, the criticism and even censure of everything in Kosovo, the lack of verification of facts and some inaccurate facts.

Janko Sago noted that those who for many years held posts in various organs are to a great extent responsible for the disagreeable events in Kosovo. Since "not even a hair on the head" of many of them has been touched, Sago judged that this is one of the essential causes of opportunism among people in Kosovo with whom there could be no approach to solving the situation.

Therefore, Sago went on, I am in favor of calling them to accept their responsibility, each in his own field, whether they are comrades in the judiciary, the public prosecutor's office, internal affairs organs, municipal administrative organs, the local community or the police station.

Miodrag Trifunovic spoke about the work and activity of the organs of the authorities and state organs, as well as the judicial organs. "It is certain, he said, that as a result of their unconscientious, irresponsible and sometimes even illegal work they made a significant contribution to creating the conditions and atmosphere which promoted instances of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating. I think, Trifunovic went on, that the Federal Chamber should devote special attention to this aspect of the problem, for the process of the normalization of the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo depends to a considerable extent on the degree to which all state organs and judicial organs carry out their constitutional and legal functions."

Speaking about the activity of the enemy, Mihail Tiodorovic emphasized that today it is proposed that we simply (?get used to) problems in Kosovo. Does that also mean that we must also get used to counterrevolution, whatever happens, he asked. Every honorable Albanian in Kosovo today can see that brotherhood and unity is our only historic chance, but look at the number of barriers and hindrances created by the nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo. What kind of brotherhood and unity is it if those with whom you should fraternize and live are (?running away) from Kosovo? You can then only fraternize with yourself, and that is stupid. The nature and origin of the slogan an "ethically pure Kosovo" is not a matter of dispute. It is clear to all of us that it is fascist and racist. The degree however, to which there has been interest in genetics and various geneses recently in our country, and this has taken place in all republics and provinces, is symptomatic. Are the comrades who are in power geneticists or, first and foremost, Marxists and revolutionaries, Tiodorovic asked.

Speaking about responsibility, Tiodorovic turned attention to views which are now heard which say that no one's head must roll. What, I beg of you, does this mean when the enemy is given a guarantee in advance that nothing will happen to him, he said. That he should continue as before? Is not counterrevolution the guillotine of the revolution, of revolutionaries and of everything that is socialist? It is certain that it is. Does not then the struggle against counterrevolution, with the revolution in mind in whatever form and whereever it takes place, assume all kinds of settling of accounts with the enemy, including allowing heads to roll, if that has been deserved through their crimes, Mihailo Tiodorovic asked.

The SFRY Assembly cannot tolerate the violation of the basic constitutional rights and freedoms of the working man, nor the fact that individual organs and organizations are working illegally and unconstitutionally. Therefore, Ela Urlih-Atena (Slovenia) emphasized, we must be most forceful in ensuring that the constitutional order and a state of legality are established in Kosovo as soon as possible.

The investigation of responsibility still remains at the level of words. Not even in the material for this session, Ela Urlih-atena said, is there a single example of a responsible worker or official in any organ, from the local community and municipality up to the province, republic or federation, being replaced or penalized for his action, or rather lack of action which contributed, or still does contribute, to Serbs and Montenegrins leaving Kosovo under pressure. The events which took place in Kosovo had been building up for 10 years or more, and it can be said quite definitely that neither the federal organs or organizations and their officials took advantage of all their constitutional authority to protect the constitutional order and legality or to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of working people and citizens in Kosovo, Ela Urlih-atena said.

Emigration from Kosovo is not a simple emigration but is a kind of psychological persecution witb deep ideological content, Zarije Martinovic (Serbia) stressed in his speech in the debate. If the top state and party organs had said that the former leaders of Kosovo are to blame then this cannot end merely with a party warning. For treason and counterrevolution, Martinovic went on, one had to account in front of the people, in front of one's working class and the Constitution.

Boro Petkovski noted that the assembly debate represented a great contribution to the general social activity of our country against everything which had taken place in Kosovo. He also observed that in resolving the problems which have arisen, the historical responsibility of the Kosovo working class should be further stressed. We must develop in Kosovo not only the production forces but also the responsibility of the Kosovo working class (?for that) which is taking place, with regard to labor productivity, with regard to the use of resources in which it and the entire working class of Yugoslavia had invested. We must arrive at the understanding that their destiny also depends on labor productivity and on distribution according to work, Petkovski stressed.

Speaking about the fact that the emigration had been cleverly concealed and kept as the greatest secret for years, Arjko Djukic stressed that now we must openly say, as a lesson for the future, that the entire system of dams and obstacles had been carefully built and maintained in order that the public would not succeed in learning what was really happening in Kosovo. The political leadership in the province nipped in the bud every attempt by public media to present publicly anything of what had been happening. Under the slogan of this being a specific situation, the sources of information in Kosovo had been closed up for years, embargoes were placed on all sorts of things and a system of releasing statements has been carried to the point of absurdity. This concealment of the public word represented one of the greatest services to the enemy in Kosovo and one of the gravest consequences of the collusion between bureaucracy and irredenta in this province, Djukic said.

Ismail Ismaili stressed that the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins also exists outside Kosovo, within Serbia proper. "The phenomena of enemy activity, from the position of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja have not been merely a reflection of the events in Kosovo but a process which has also taken place earlier with different intensity in these environments." Stating that the political security situation in these three municipalities is still unfavorable and complex, Ismaili expressed the conviction that one must act more energetically and that the activity must be directed at the strongholds of nationalism. The organizers of enemy activity, in his words, are mainly educational workers and students who have succeeded, with their influence and indoctrination, to pull with them a number of pupils of secondary and other schools.

Hamzi Mehmet stressed that they had observed during the session in the tones of some of the speakers that "they approach this problem in a one-sided manner, that they are exceptionally severe in their assessments and that they present some matter which, I believe and I am deeply convinced, they have not verified and for which they have not established facts; they have presented them on the basis of hearsay, on the basis of incomplete articles or on the basis of information gained in talks with who knows whom. I must say that the situation with regard to the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo has considerably altered, and this not only compared to last year but also compared to the beginning of this year. The situation in the province is improving day by day," Mehmet said.

Dusen Pekic said that the Albanian nationalists and irredentists use in their poisonous propaganda mostly the mistakes made in the past against the Albanian people in Kosovo. He stressed, however, we must openly state that the present leadership of Yugoslavia, including this highest organ of power, the assembly, has a clear conscience as regards the attitude toward Albanians in Kosovo.

In making an assessment of the causes of emigration, Surja Pupovci (Kosovo) stressed that not all cases could be reduced merely to socioeconomic causes. What is, however, most essential is to put an end to this phenomenon and to create conditions for the people to return to Kosovo, conditions in which everyone who wants to live in Kosovo and have prospects, Pupovci said.

Hisen Ramadani (Macedonia) said in his speech that the emigration from Kosovo threatens the interests, peace, freedom and prospects not merely of Serbs and Montenegrins but also of the Albanians. To create strained relations between Albanians and the people with whom they live is harmful above all for the Albanian nationality and causes lack of prospects among people with whom they live, Ramadani said.

At the end of the marathon debate on the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Dr Anton Vratuso, president of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber, spoke of the significance of the debate on this question.

The debate has comprehensively discussed and thrown light on the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. An atmosphere has been created which has made a constructive debate possible, a debate which has expressed among other things, the conviction that we have at our disposal instruments necessary to achieve the goals which we have set ourselves, and they are: prevent pressures, uncover the causes, make the return of those who want it possible.

It was well worth spending the time on this also on account of the fact that unreserved and full confidence has been expressed in the working class and all progressive forces of Kosovo, including the new leadership, and that support was expressed for the activities of all subjects as well as the demand to ensure greater efficiency of measures which are being taken.

I share the conviction that it is only the working class of Kosovo and all organized socialist forces of the province which are capable of carrying this burden with the solidarity and activity of all others. The basis of everything is the political platform of the LCY on the situation in Kosovo, brotherhood and unity and togetherness.

This assembly has both its share and its responsibility in all this, Vratusa said. I could not agree with some assessments about our assembly being late in this matter. In order that the assembly might participate, certain preparations are necessary which make it possible for the work being done really well.

The Federal Chamber adopted today in urgent procedure the amnesty law. This legislation frees from prosecution and fully or partly frees from serving the sentence, persons who have, until the day this law comes into force, committed the criminal act of not responding to the call for military service or have avoided military service, that is, the criminal act of arbitrary absence and desertion from the armed forces.

Thus, all SFRY citizens who have turned a deaf ear to their obligation of military service are given the possibility to carry out this obligation. The amnesty adopted today refers chiefly to people living abroad. It is in the interest of our society that these persons, without fear of punishment, can return home and complete their military obligation or be trained in the military sense through military exercises and join the reserve forces.

The second category of persons who are being amnestied are military persons who have committed the criminal act of arbitrary absence or desertion from the armed forces. The number of persons who have committed this criminal act is insignificant; it refers mainly to soldiers who have run away from the army and gone abroad for adventurist, economic or other reasons.

The amnesty envisages freedom from criminal prosecution, complete freedom from serving the sentence or being partly freed from serving the sentence. The amnesty will be applied to persons to whom it applies, report within 2 years from the day the law comes into force, to the relevant organ for the affairs of national defense or to the relevant consular or diplomatic mission and make a statement that, in line with the law on military service, they will carry out their military obligations.

Persons who have organized or led enemy activity against Yugoslavia, as well as persons who have carried out or have tried to carry out a terrorist act or who have participated in carrying out such an act are exempt from this amnesty.

As the debate on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo had been considerably prolonged, some points on the agenda, for instance, the report on the work of the Federal Court and of the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration, were postponed until the next session of the Federal Chamber.

KOSOVO LEADER DISCUSSES PROVINCE'S PROBLEMS

KOMUNIST Interview

AU241834 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Summary] Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee recently visited the editorial offices of the journal KOMUNIST and answered a number of questions put to him by Redjep Hajrulla, the chief editor of this journal.

Speaking about the current ideopolitical differentiation in progress in the province, Sinan Hasani stated that all fundamental questions are being discussed at meetings held at various levels, although results are not the same everywhere. This may be due to the inadequate knowledge and inefficiency of some members of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. A great deal of the activity still takes place in forums which is not what is needed. The League of Communists can play its role only if it functions properly as a sociopolitical organization in the fullest meaning of the word and if its members are up to the level required by their tasks and are really conscious of these tasks and develop concrete actions, liberating themselves in practice from various influences inherited from the past, such as petty bourgeois thinking, bureaucratism and so forth.

Answering a question on the implementation of the platform adopted at the 12th LCY Congress, Sinan Hasani declared that the first thing to be done was to examine and eliminate a number of weaknesses and shortcomings that had characterized the work of the League of Communists of Kosovo, not only in the leadership, but also at organizational level, weaknesses such as familiarism, liberalism, opportunism, political immaturity and so forth, which made it possible for Albanian nationalism and irredentism to raise its head in an ugly way. It is now possible to say that not only have we identified these shortcomings, but have also to a certain extent liberated ourselves from them, thus restoring the prestige of the League of Communists, asserting its ideopolitical positions and resolutely engaging in the battle against the causes of the counter-revolution and its consequences.

I believe we have succeeded in unmasking the positions of the enemy, continued Sinan Hasani, explaining to the people the obscure aims of the enemy against the victories of the revolution. "We have managed to uncover the illegal network and have brought the enemy before the people's court to answer for his crimes and receive appropriate punishment." Within our ranks, we have identified those who were responsible for allowing the enemy's action to assume such proportions and have gotten rid of them.

On the current political and security situation in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani stated: "As a result of the action of the League of Communists and other progressive forces in Kosovo, the political and security situation in the province is constantly improving. The situation, however, is still burdened by hostile activity, which manifests itself in various political and other excesses which require the energetic action of the League of Communists for their elimination." There have been results and things are moving in the right direction, but there are still unresolved problems. We have not yet been able to change the structure of the economy, but this cannot be achieved from one day to the next. I beleive that this cannot be done within at least 5 years. We have tried to do something by joining labor and assets, but this is moving slowly. It appears that this is the main problem that we are also going to be confronted with in the future. The enemy has been able to skillfully exploit all these difficulties for its own purposes, severely accusing our society and thus justifying its own actions.

I would also like to say something about protectionism, speculations and familiarism. For example, our citizens owe over 100 billion old dinars to the municipalities. Some people have failed to pay property taxes, water rates, electricity bills, rents, telephone bills, radio-TV licences and so forth. Obligations to cooperatives are also not being met. This state of affairs must change and we are determined to do so. Lists must be opened, and we must identify those who are in debt. These debts must be paid. "If necessary, people should be expelled from the League of Communists and penal measures taken."

Another serious problem is that of employment. This is not a simple matter, but what is really revolting are the injustices in employment. "There are cases of families which have five members employed, while others have not one single member employed, regardless of the fact that they, too, have the necessary qualifications." Such manifestations of protectionism, familiarism and corruption rightly induce disgust among people. These weaknesses must be energetically eliminated as quickly as possible.

There are excesses, but I must stress that we consider these excesses in Kosovo as a demonstration of hostile activity. "We are dealing here with an organized and planned action by the enemy, an action rooted in indoctrination with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, an indoctrination with burdened with hatred and directly aimed against brotherhood and unity, whose destruction is the enemy's main intention. " We have still not liberated ourselves from such extremes when schoolchildren write hostile slogans on their desks or paint them on walls. Sometimes they write entire leaflets and distribute them. Another such manifestation is the desecration of graves, a particularly hideous form of nationalist excess which must be stopped. "We must also rid ourselves of such individual personal excesses as raping of women and other brutal actions." We must fight against all this with the greatest sense of responsibility.

The question of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is a question in itself. In this connection, Sinan Hasani answered by outlining the measures that have been adopted. "What we want to achieve now in this matter is to have fewer polemics and more action to prevent this process which is still continuing." Unilateral discussions on whether emigration has taken place under pressure or not, on whether it has been caused as a result of economic reasons or not are a waste of time. We have lost a lot of time this way and our action has consequently lost in efficiency.

The question must be tried on a different basis. There is pressure and it does take various forms: It can be overt or covert. We must try to examine cases on the spot and to resolve problems within our possibilities. Through our discussions with individuals we have uncovered various forms of pressure: arson, damage to orchards and property and so forth. But we have also discovered many examples of solidarity with the victims and initiatives by the people themselves to indemnify those who have suffered. We have also discovered inefficiency by the power organs in carrying out their duties. We believe that this is a problem that must be studied more thoroughly, taking into consideration various psychological and sociological factors. It is very important that those who are responsible should be punished primarily by the community in which they live. This means that those who exert pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins should be made to feel the pressure of their own people, of the Albanians themselves. This would create mutual trust and a favorable climate, because it would show that the criminals are individuals and not the people.

In conclusion, Sinan Hasani talked about problems pertaining to the province's economic stabilization, stressing that the foremost current need is to eliminate the numerous weaknesses and difficulties of a subjective nature.

Ramljane Speech

LD261810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Ramljane, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Recalling that the Zejnel Hajdini Partisan Detachment had played a very significant role in fanning the struggle against the occupiers, in strengthening trust and in developing brotherhood and unity among all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani continued: [sentence as received, no venue, no date given]

The national liberation struggle in Kosovo had been developing under specific conditions, under the difficult conditions of great economic, cultural and educational backwardness, under the conditions of inherited national and religious division which the occupier and his helpers had tried to use to deepen intranational mistrust and hatred among the peoples and to bring about genocidal war.

Rallied around the LCY platform, hundreds and thousands of the best sons from the ranks of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslim and other nations and nationalities of Kosovo, formed in numerous units, had fought not only on the territory of the province but also in other parts of the country and outside it. Thus, in the final operations for the liberation of our homeland, (?52,000) fighters from Kosovo had taken part, 6,203 of whom laid down their life for freedom, while 31 were proclaimed people's heroes, the great national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution of Yugoslavia represented a unique example of heroic armed resistance to fascism in occupied Europe. This struggle also represented a significant contribution to the development of armed resistance in many progressive movements in other, particularly neighboring countries. Therefore, Hasani went on, the absurd assertions and forgeries which are being repeated year in, year out by Albania's and Bulgaria's propaganda machinery about the allegedly great and decisive contribution by their units to the liberation of our country also astonish us. According to them, it was the others who liberated us while we sat around idle, Hasani added.

In the conditions of the struggle against the occupiers and of the relations which existed among our parties, some units of these countries had been permitted, and it was made possible to them, to participate together with the National Liberation Army, in the final operations against the occupiers on the territory of our country and we have never underestimated this. But, Albania's leadership cannot hide the truth about the boundless aid of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in creating the Albanian Worker's Party and in organizing the national liberation movement in Albania.

Our people also know very well the fact that the Bulgarian units until the defeat of fascism, had loyally served both the occupier and fascism. It is, however, also known that under such conditions Yugoslavia made a significant contribution to the formation of Bulgarian partisan units and to the resistance movement against fascism in Bulgaria, Hasani stressed.

He then went on to deal with the results which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo achieved in the postwar period, and he illustrated this with specific information.

Everything which has been achieved in Kosovo's postwar development is not only the result of the work and commitment of the Kosovo working class, but also of the full solidarity and understanding of the working class of the entire country and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Hasani said, and recalled that 93 percent of resources for new investments are provided by the fund for the development of the insufficiently developed and that 70 percent of the province's budget is provided by federal grants.

Speaking about the present economic situation, Hasani sounded a warning about the struggle for its stabilization being even more necessary in Kosovo's conditions in view of the fact that industrial production in this province is 4.3 percent lower than last year and about 11 per cent below plan. He said that the present difficulties could be overcome by maximum commitment of the League of Communists and the working class by fully using internal reserves, through decisive struggle for the further development of self-management and by eliminating numerous negative phenomena which occompany the development of self-management.

Speaking of the enemy ideology from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and of the efforts to expose it, Hasani said that the working people, in particular young people of school age, had been for the most part trained to assess correctly the enemy activity and to uncover its exponents. Today, cases of the enemy succeeding in bringing about excesses in one environment or another without organized forces' immediate reaction and without their uncovering and taking measures against them, are rare. Continuous efforts are made to eliminate disruptions in intranational relations as early and as thoroughly as possible. Great efforts are made to halt the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenigrins from Kosovo, a process which began about 10 years ago and which has not yet stopped. In nearly every village, nearly every town or work organization, working people and citizens are holding open and concrete talks, and in this way they manage easily to uncover various aspects of pressures and their exponents. In addition to administrative measures, political condemnation and a settling of accounts takes place against these people, Hasani said, and noted that a considerable stretch of the path of the struggle for the stabilization of the political situation had been covered, but that even greater efforts have to be made to achieve full stabilization.

We must efficiently and resolutely wage a struggle against various excesses which the illegally organized Albanian irredenta is carrying out in various environments. Nobody, regardless of who he might be, can exert either secret or public pressure on members of the Serbian and Montengrin nationality without his being severely condemned and without concrete political and administrative measures taken against him by the working people, citizens and organs of authority. In the same vein, excesses of propagandist nature, the writing of slogans and of leaflets of hostile content, the stoning of trains or other cases of sabotage should also be eliminated by constant and specific actions.

The communists and the nations and nationalities of kosovo have had and will have in the future the unreserved support and assistance of the entire LCY and of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist community in their struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism or against any other kind of enemy activity, Hasani said. He went on to add that "in the approach to the present situation in Kosovo and in the struggle which is being waged to normalize the political situation in the province, at times, not only approximately identical tones but even approximately identical texts appear -- be it in the pages of some of our public printed media, of the Association of Serbian Orthodox Priests and even of the Chetnik emigration -- with the intention of creating an anti-Albanian mood." All subjective forces in Kosovo and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia must resolutely end this and make every effort along the line of the LCY political platform in order to overcome this situation in Kosovo, he added.

Speaking about the foreign policy of our country and about relations with our neighbors, Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Kosovo LC Committee, said:

"Our relations with all these countries are based on the well-known principles of the policy of nonalignment. We apply the same principles of nonalignment also to our relations with neighboring countries. Our country has not had and does not have territorial claims to any of our neighbors, and we have proved this by our entire postwar policy and we have confirmed this by the adoption of the Helsinki Declaration.

Tito's Yugoslavia has been making efforts for decades to normalize and develop Yugoslav-Albanian relations with regard to all issues of common interest. The Albanian leadership, however, with Enver Hoxha at the head, since our conflict with Stalin and the Cominform in 1948, has continuously kept up hostility toward the entire foreign and internal policy of our country, toward our nonaligned policy. The Albanian leadership has openly backed and continues to back the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo. It interferes in our territorial integrity and in the constitutional formation of our country, and has adopted and is adopting toward the Albanian nationality in the SFRY an exceptionally paternalistic attitude right up to direct interference in our country's internal affairs.

The Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in other parts of Yugoslavia has never been interested, not only today but also in the course of the armed revolution, in the Albanian leadership being concerned about it. We did not ask its permission even at the time when, under the banner of Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, we rose against the occupiers and traitors at home in order to create a new socialist Yugoslavia. We remained loyal to the historic tradition and the interests of the working people and did not go down on our knees in face of pressures by the Cominform and despotic Stalinism. Both in the war and in the construction of the Yugoslav socialist community we made our contribution to the creation and birth of equitable self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia in which we enjoy full equality with all its nations and nationalities and in which we develop a sense of responsibility for its further socialist prosperity and all-round defense from any attack from outside.

The Albanian leadership had, both at the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party, through Enver Hoxha's words, as well as at the recent formal celebration of the formation of the Democratic Front of Albania, through the words of Ramiz Alia, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers Party, not only fully identified itself with the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, but had also presented and confirmed itself as the direct inspirer and initiator in the development of the ideological and political platform of nationalist and irredentist elements among the Albanian population and in the raising of enemy action to destroy the most glorious achievements of our revolution, which the Albanian nationality had successfully fought for together with the Yugoslav peoples.

Of course, to day, when we expose, through political and ideological actions, the nationalistic indoctrination, which in fact represents a Stalinist collusion, that is, a collusion of Enver's dogmatism with bourgeois ideology, and when we apply legal measures against counterrevolutionary elements, they react very quickly because their immediate plans end in failure in our country. They don't like our action for political and ideological differentiation. Their life is made miserable by our measures to eliminate nationalistic indoctrination which has affected numerous school textbooks, the historiography and a section of student and secondary school youth. They don't like the policy of brotherhood and unity between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and so forth, which is built in line with the principle of proletarian internationalism. They don't like the fact that their despotic system cannot curb socialist self-management. They are now inventing and fabricating lies about the rights belonging to the Albanians in Kosovo being threatened, about their history being negated, about their ethnic origin and national symbols -- the language, culture and education -- being changed and deformed. They grieve for those who have been sentenced and they present and extend unreserved support and appeal for the counterrevolutionary activity being continued.

After all, how else can Ramiz Alia's words about "the demands of the Albanian people to give Kosovo the status of a republic within the framework of the federation...being entirely justified," be interpreted.

In its propaganda and other actions against Yugoslavia, the Albanian leadership is often in alliance with the Albanian fascist-terrorist emigration of the World War II with the so-called "Marxist-Leninist" parties, with the anticommunist Western press, with the Ustasha profascist emigration. Such anti-Yugoslav behavior and activity of the Albanian leadership is contrary to the vital and historical interests of the Albanian nationality in the SFRY and of the Albanian people in Albania; contrary to the interests of good-neighborly cooperation and peace and security in the Balkans and further afield. The hostile greater Albanian chauvinist and irredentist anti-Yugoslav political and propaganda behavior and activity by the Albanian leadership suits only the common enemies of Yugoslavia and Albania. Therefore, the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and of our country, particularly the Albanian nationality, have unanimously condemned and are condemning such a blind policy of the Albanian leadership.

At recent Leage of Communist congresses and conferences, and in particular in the resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress, our desire and our readiness have been confirmed for cooperation with Albania, for a sensible and well-balanced cooperation, for mutual respect, regardless of the differences, because we are convinced that this is the only real interest of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of the people of Albania. The minimum condition of this is that equality in cooperation, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country be strictly and consistently respected, that the Albanian leadership makes no claims to change the Yugoslav borders, that it stops its interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and that it does not extend support to irredentist organizations and [word indistinct].

The mutual interests are both evident and numerous and this from the economic, cultural and other points of view as well as from the point of view of safeguarding the independence and security of the two countries.

The megalomaniac irredentist concepts and types of behavior on the part of the Albanian leadership, should not be allowed to let the Balkans become an area of conflict and of rivalry by superpowers and blocs regarding spheres of influence and interest. The nations and nationalities of Kosovo and of our country have paid dearly for the great achievements which we have and enjoy today and it is, therefore entirely normal that we are resolutely working not only for our own independence, but also for the independence and sovereignty of Albania and of all other peoples and states. The working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and of our country have been and remain resolved to defend their independence, their path in the construction of self-managing socialism, the nonaligned policy and every inch of their country from external and internal enemies, Sinan Hasani said at the end of his speech.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDENCY HEARS KOSOVO REPORT

LD302252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- At an expanded session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, under the chairmanship of Nikola Ljubicic, discussed the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the introductory report, submitted by Veljko Markovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as in the discussion, it was judged that organized socialist forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, above all the League of Communists, are in constant action and gradually limiting the scope for activity by the enemy, primarily Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

Subjective forces in Kosovo, it was emphasized, are acting in an organized way. The state organs are being consolidated to a greater or lesser extent, ideopolitical differentiation is starting even in environments where there has not been [words indistinct], and there are also positive results in the attempts to end the process of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating from Kosovo. In the last few months a series of public demonstrations and other actions have been organized successfully and without any incident.

It is a fact, however, as was emphasized at the presidency session, that the security situation in Kosovo, despite the efforts by subjective forces in this province, as well as in the whole of the social community, is still not satisfactory. Security problems remain and this means that the situation in Kosovo is still complex.

We are also witnessing efforts by Albanian nationalists and irredentists to make the situation even more complex through their counterrevolutionary activity in the most varied forms. There is still a considerable number of hostile leaflets and pamphlets, as well as verbal propaganda, fires, threats to public traffic and attacks on social and personal property and the security of working people and citizens.

At the presidency session, emphasis was laid on the fact that the enemy has directed its activity at sowing national hatred and exerting pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins. In this connection, it was emphasized that a resolute battle must be waged and that there must be no vacillation or compromise with the forces and individuals which are spreading chauvinism and national hatred and thus threatening the foundations of the togetherness of nations and nationalities in Kosovo. The process of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating from Kosovo is continuing, and in some environments this is leading to a deterioration in intranational relations. It was judged that the political measures taken are not always accompanied by other specific actions and measures which should put an end to the process of emigration.

It was emphasized that because of this, the more forceful and consistent implementation of measures adopted up to now is essential, as is the undertaking of specific measures and procedures to end the process of emigration and promote the return to Kosovo of people who seek to return. The rapid creation of a suitable political atmosphere and a guarantee of security and protection for all working people and citizens in Kosovo is essential to achieve this.

As was said at the presidency session, the situation in Kosovo is made even more complex by the poor results of Kosovo's business activity. Therefore, one of the basic and primary tasks is the struggle for improved economic activity and a more rational attitude on the part of all working people in Kosovo, with suitable help and support from the broader sociopolitical communities.

As reported, it was also noted at the session that in the work of state and self-management organs in Kosovo recently certain results have been achieved in making them better organized and more effective. This relates to more successful work by the security service, by the judicial organs, by inspection and other organs. However, we still need a rapid change in the existing situation and more forceful action aimed against individual exponents of hostile activity, as well as against those who create excesses, particularly when it is a question of members of the security service and other organs who are, after all, those most responsible for protecting public order and the peace and security of working people and citizens.

In the discussion at the presidency it was said that the actions and measures being taken by the Kosovo League of Communists and other progressive forces aimed at achieving further political differentiation, primarily in high school institutions and in the sphere of science and education, will produce positive results in exposing and controlling the consequences of the indoctrination which has been carried out. Support was given to these efforts and emphasis laid on the need for complete consistency and persistence in breaking resistance and opportunism in this action.

It was also said that the information media should continue to inform our public in good time and objectively on everything that happens in Kosovo. In this connection, it is also essential for all positive trends and results achieved to be pointed out, so that information is more complete and objective. At the same time, the information media also have a significant role in exposing and opposing various forms of hostile foreign propaganda which, in order to promote its aims, very often, and in particular on the question of Kosovo, uses various fabrications and lies.

At the presidency session it was agreed that in order to achieve a rapid change in the existing situation and more rapid stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo all state and self-management organs and organizations, as well as sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo and the republic, must work more effectively on carrying out existing political standpoints and conclusions of the organs of the federation, republic and province, in particular those of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

The session also adopted conclusions on topical tasks aimed at increasing agricultural production, and some other questions within the presidency's jurisdiction were also discussed.

CROATIA, KOSOVO ANNOUNCE POWER, FUEL RESTRICTIONS

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[Text] Belgrade, September 30 (TANJUG) -- The Executive Councils of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia and the Province of Kosovo announced on Thursday that restrictions on the electricity, petrol and oil supplies to the population and the public sector would be introduced.

The aim of these measures is to secure reserves of liquid fuels for autumn works in fields and save electric energy for winter.

The Republican Executive Council of Croatia instructed the big petroleum product manufacturer INA to limit the sales of petrol and diesel fuel on petrol stations to 500 dinars (about ten U.S. dollars) per vehicle.

The Republican Government of Croatia also instructed the republican electric supply industry to reduce by ten percent the deliveries of electricity to citizens and the industry.